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FRENCH GOSSIP.

THE ASSEMBLY—THE GEOGRAPHICAL EXPOSITION.

M. GAMBETTA'S BLUNDERS—M. BUFFET'S BRIEF QUANDARY—THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION—FRANCE'S TRAVELERS—A PERSECUTED PUBLISHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 19, 1875.

According to Fiérée, the most politic of political speeches are those which are never delivered. This bit of philosophical wisdom is recalled by M. Gambetta's imprudent interference in the recent debate. The Assembly was about to vote a resolution of blame against the Bonapartists, because in self-defense it felt bound to sustain the report of M. Savary, when the hot-headed leader of the Left rushed in like a bull in a china-shop and speedily demolished everything. With singular *maladresse* he made this an occasion for an attack upon M. Buffet, and thought he could make it subservient to his own purposes. For some time he has desired to overturn the Ministry. Believing that the hour of dissolution was near at hand, and distrusting the influence of the Administration in the elections, he wanted to get rid of M. Buffet in order to place the portfolio of the Interior in the hands of some member of the Left Centre. His idea was to place M. Dufaure in the place of M. Buffet. The majority already formed against the Bonapartists (and the certainty of getting such majority was beyond all question) was composed of the Left, Left Centre, and the Orleanists. M. Gambetta took it into his head that he could attach M. Buffet to the pretended manœuvres of the Bonapartists and comprise him in the vote of censure that would have been voted by the above-mentioned majority. M. Buffet would have been forced to hand in his resignation, and a new Minister of the Interior, according to parliamentary rule, would have been drawn from this majority, and naturally from the Left Centre. This will explain with sufficient clearness the tempestuous interference of M. Gambetta. He was encouraged by the general belief, based upon almost daily reports in the journals for some time past, and repeated in the various parliamentary groups, that there were serious dissensions in the Cabinet, and that M. Dufaure would be only too glad to get rid of his colleague Buffet, who was carrying out the policy of the Duc de Broglie. But M. Gambetta was very soon undeceived. M. Buffet told the Chamber that this was the object of M. Gambetta's speech, and declared that there was the most perfect harmony in the Ministry, and that he and M. Dufaure had but one mind in all matters relating to the Administration and the government of the country. An incredulous smile appeared upon the faces of many members of the Left at these words, and M. Gambetta shrugged his shoulders; but M. Dufaure soon confirmed the language used by the Premier, and declared that there were no dissensions at all in the councils of the Government.

M. BUFFET'S QUANDARY.

To use a common expression, M. Gambetta found that he had put his foot in it, but it was too late to retreat then, and he replied in still more violent terms against M. Buffet. The latter was delighted. At the last meeting of the Cabinet the Marshal had begged him to find some means for putting an end to this Bonapartist inquiry once for all. It had been dragging on for more than a year, serving no purpose other than the gratification of party hatreds. M. Buffet was at his wit's end to find the means for disposing of this question, when M. Gambetta came to his relief. The Minister seized upon the opportunity thus presented, and challenged the leader of the Left to make this a Cabinet question. M. Gambetta tried to retreat by saying that he should do so in good time, but for the moment he wanted to dispose of the Bonapartist conspiracy, and proposed that a resolution should be adopted which would not only blame the Bonapartists, but censure the culpable negligence of the Minister. This immediately destroyed the majority that had been formed for the support of M. Savary, and the Ministry obtained a vote of confidence in which not a word was said about the Savary report or the course of the Bonapartists. Thus the latter obtained a judgment of *non lieu*, like that already rendered by the tribunals, and the Republicans sustained a defeat which they now feel very keenly. In this case it is only too evident that the best policy would have been not to deliver the speech against M. Buffet which had been so carefully prepared for use on this or another occasion.

THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION.

The triumph of the Ministry and of the Bonapartists is not the only consequence of this rash act; the question of dissolution has been adjourned *sine die*. On Friday M. Malartre, who has the singular fortune of appearing every time a vacation is in question, presented a resolution to the effect that the Assembly should adjourn immediately after the voting of the Budget to the 30th of November next. There was some strong opposition to this measure in appearance, but I greatly suspect that there was less than appeared. The Republicans, who were so earnest in their demands for dissolution a short time ago, have greatly moderated their views upon the question. They are divided into two classes, those who want dissolution because tolerably sure of being re-elected, and those who are pretty certain that they will not be elected, but who go for dissolution with their party, while secretly hoping that it will never come, at least during their natural lives. And the former are less anxious for it now, since the Administration is to remain in M. Buffet's hands, after he has been openly classed among the partisans of the Empire. For form's sake the Republicans voted against the proposition of M. Malartre, but it was carried by a majority of thirty-seven, and I do not think that many were unnecessarily afflicted thereby. There are other considerations to be taken into account. There is great difficulty in agreeing upon the nomination of the seventy-five Senators to be appointed by the Chamber; and the conservative majority having been reconstructed for the moment, there is little chance of getting the *scrutin de liste* which the Republicans think they must have in order to be sure of success. It will be observed, therefore, that this Bonapartist inquiry has turned out unfortunately for France, and disastrous to all the parties with the single exception of that against which it was directed.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION.

The Geographical Exhibition in the Tuileries was opened on Thursday last, the inaugural ceremonies being very simple. The grand opening will take place on the 1st of August, the day appointed for the meeting of the Congress. Although not quite ready on the 15th, the day fixed for the opening of the exposition—and I believe such exhibitions never are quite ready on the date announced for their inauguration—the Commissioners General resolved to open the doors to the public according to the terms of the programme. As it was, the people who paid on that day were not defrauded, for they found, greatly to their astonishment, in a majority of cases, that more things had already arrived than could be seen not only in a day but in a week. In a word, the exposition is even now very curious and remarkable. Besides, the first visitors had the pleasure of going about with the President of the Republic and the Duchesse de Magenta. Struck by the appearance of the first rooms, I rushed in without remarking the crowd of persons, who seemed to group themselves in one place, and deeply interested in the charts and maps, I went on staring at the wall, and neither paying any attention to the other visitors or having any desire to do so. In a few moments I came in contact with Marshal de MacMahon, and then comprehended the meaning of this group of distinguished persons. I followed the Chief of State for a moment, but *ma foi*, I was more interested in the Exposition than in him, having so frequent opportunities for encountering him in society, and strayed away as soon as politeness would admit to examine the maps at my leisure. To say that I was deeply interested is saying little. I was delighted and charmed with all that I saw, and must here record my thanks to the intelligent gentlemen in charge of this enterprise, and to whose efforts its success is mainly due.

A FRENCH TRAVELER.

The Marshal and Madame de MacMahon first visited the commercial department along the quays, then entered the palace. They were met by Baron René Reille, Commissioner General, M. de Torcy, Special Commissioner for the Exposition, the Marquis de Beauvoir, Napoleon Ney, and other gentlemen interested in the science of geography. M. de Beauvoir, who is now attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, although still a young man, is an old traveler, and has published some excellent works of travel. His *Voyage around the World*, comprised in three handsome volumes, had the honor of being approved by the Academy, and the usual prize was awarded to the noble author. As a writer the Marquis is noted for the simplicity and clearness of his style; as a story-teller he is entertaining. There is not a particle of affectation about him. If he traveled far, it cannot be said of him that he saw little, for of every country that he visited he tells us something new. As I have frequently remarked in my letters, the French make the best travelers in the world, for although they may go over ground that is familiar to us, there is a special charm in the way they describe the results of their observations and record their momentary impressions. As a traveler and author upon geographical subjects, M. de Beauvoir could not fail to take a deep interest in the Geograpical Congress, and the interest taken by the French Government was, perhaps, in a measure due to him. M. De Torcy is also eminent as a traveler. Baron Reille is also a young man, and his high social position, as well as his fondness for science, marked him as the best man for the direction of this important enterprise. He is a son of Marshal Reille, one of the distinguished men of French historical records, and whose name will be familiar to the readers of French history in our country. His wife, the Baroness Reille, is the granddaughter of Marshal Soult. I mention these personal details for a purpose. When at Blois, I remarked that it was a sign of the times to see the nobility of the section taking the lead in such public enterprises as the Exposition there, and was pleased to give them all possible credit for assuming the position in society which belonged to them by right of birth, fortune, and education. Here again we find a few young noblemen taking their places at the head of a scientific enterprise which will make their names known throughout the world. The best of such examples is that they are apt to be contagious, and it will be a good day for France when her *noblesse* place themselves at the head of the line in the march of popular intelligence. But I have strayed from my text. The Marshal and Madame de MacMahon were both surprised at the magnitude of the exposition, and both examined with the greatest interest the articles exposed, frequently complimenting the gentlemen who organized the work, so that the entire afternoon slipped away before they left the palace. Unfortunately, one section is behindhand as yet, but it will be ready in a few days, and then I shall take occasion to look through the rooms in detail. My first visit was rather private than professional.

A PERSECUTED PUBLISHER.

The other day I had an opportunity of looking over a copy of the *Contes de Lafontaine* with the Eisen plates recently condemned to be destroyed by the tribunals of the Seine. The owner had made a very curious practical comparison. Against each engraving pronounced immoral by the law courts he had placed a photograph of some popular actress, the position of the two bodies being very similar. The photographs are sold in the shop windows under police authorization. Well, the latter, in my opinion, as in the opinion of all who saw the two together, were far more immoral and indelicate than the Eisen engravings. After noting this striking comparison one is at a loss to comprehend the action of the tribunals. There is an old engraving shop in my quarter which has exposed every day engravings and caricatures which would bring a blush to the cheek of a dragoon, and before which few men care to stand while ladies may be passing, yet I never heard that any objections were made to them. I fear, therefore, that the Judge who pronounced upon this edition had an exceptional fit of prudery. The works of Rabelais contain engravings as bad as any in the Eisen lot, and yet they are sold openly. As for the text, that does not appear to figure in the judgment, and it would be difficult, logically, to condemn *Lafontaine* while so many worse authors, among the classical writers of France, are allowed the freedom of the *voie publique*. Nothing, it seems to me, could be worse than Béranger. On more than one occasion it has been a question of condemning his works, but they have been allowed to pass on account of their intense patriotism, Béranger was thoroughly French.

Si l'on est Prussien en Prusse,
En France soyons Français,

he sings, and carries out the motto to the end. In the worst of his songs, oft times erotic in tone, he manages to throw in a few notes that touch the tender side of the French heart. But on the ground of morality alone it would be extremely difficult to defend Béranger. Because there are worse things than the *Contes of Lafontaine* and the Eisen plates may be no excuse for the latter, but in view of the character of works now appearing, one is a little puzzled to understand why judicial virtue should have pounced upon a work published during the last century, and made an example of a costly volume which could only find a limited number of purchasers among rich amateurs of rare and curious works.

THE SEASON AT NEWPORT.

REDUCTION OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

THE BUYER AND SELLER ECONOMIZING—GROWTH OF THE TOWN—SUCCESS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB—HOW EXPENSES ARE CUT DOWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Saturday July 31, 1875.

While all men are willing to agree that in the abstract it is impossible to eat one's cake and have it, they have a lurking confidence that in the concrete it is not only possible but probable. Thus while every one felicitates himself upon the era of economy that has set in, and begins to think that matters must go right when all see the necessity of saving, it happens also that everybody is quite surprised at certain diminutions in his income. Gubbins, who has regularly leased a cottage from Blank at Newport for $2,500 for many years past, has quite confounded the latter by offering only $2,000, and giving him the alternative of taking that offer or leasing to somebody else. Blank, who, from patriotic motives of economy, has not hired a landau this season from Spivins, the livery man, is quite surprised at the penuriousness of Gubbins. Probably if we could examine into the actions and thoughts of Spivins we should find him economizing with a vengeance at the expense of somebody else, and smarting furiously at Blank because he does not hire his landau. The moral of the above is that people who derive income in any shape at all from the expenditure of others must not be surprised if they discover that the question of economy has more than one side. And in no place is this more apparent than at Newport.

Let no one imagine that there is any dullness here, or that land has gone down, or that people are anxious to sell their cottages at any sacrifice. Nothing of the sort has happened, or is likely to happen. Land is $1 a square foot in some places, and $3 in others. If anyone wants to buy, he will have to pay the full price but if anyone desires to sell he will have to make a concession. It is in the expenditures that Newport feels the shrinking produced by economizing tactics. The era of display has completely passed, but those who filled their pockets in those days, not unnaturally think that the place is going down when they compare their receipts with those of the flushed, feverish, delicious days after the war. The auctioneers who had daily commissions to sell land or to purchase it, the architects who were overrun with orders for cottages, the owners of real estate who saw their property swelling in value every month, must feel the present time a very winter of discontent. Everything is stagnant, according to their expression. But if you inquire what that means you will discover that there is fully the usual amount of business, but speculation is dead. Let it die! It is but a miserable fitful fever that takes out of life all its smack and relish, makes us irritable and restless, puts ratsbane in our porridge, gives us riches that we cannot enjoy, or takes from us our every cent. The news that speculation is dead is good news indeed.

Still, the assertion that no land is being bought in Newport for speculative reasons would be untrue. North of the State House, from Broad street away up to Coddington's Cove, many lots have been sold. It is probable that Newport's future growth will be in this direction where, indeed, a majority of the houses built of this season have been located. Of course, reference is made to those erected with a view to leasing, as the houses built by individuals for their own occupation are almost without exception on rocky points overlooking the sea. This is the case with Agassiz's cottage and that of his brother-in-law Quincey Shaw. They purchased a plot of land, twenty-eight acres in extent, on Castle Hill Point, overlooking the entrance to the harbor, and have a most magnificent position, though to obtain fine lawns and shrubberies they will have to go to enormous expense, as the ground is very rough. The cottage of the Professor is now completed; that of Mr. Shaw is nearly so. The houses north of Broad street will rent from $500 to $1,000 for the season, which is about the average of the small cottages on the cross-roads in the vicinity of Bellvue avenue. The quarter now developing has always been a favorite with solid men who did not care for driving, or for lawns, or for flowers, shrubberies, verandahs, &c. There are men who care for nothing save a city life, and who wish to be at Newport as they are at Philadelphia or New-York. For them Newport is a Summer city. They like to be in the vicinity of the harbor because they are fond of blue-fishing and of sailing. But they despise the avenue and its brilliant teams and its superb villas. They like solid things, and are not much in love with the beautiful. Those who were have had their innings, and have built up the south of Newport. Now the hard-pan men are going to take their innings and build up the north end. The fact that rents in this locality are about the same as for houses in the more fashionable quarters, would seem to indicate that Newport is thriving in spite of stagnation. Mrs. Paran Stevens also got $6,000 for her house this season. The truth is that in this city the smaller cottages have always been at a reasonable rate, and for the larger ones, where the real shrinkage exists, there are many exceptions to the rule, especially when the bargain is made between friends without the interposition of an agent.

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB.

The Town and Country Club, established here to fill a social void, has been doing well. It is an association of gentlemen and ladies who, in turn, give garden parties or have afternoon reunions. The aim has been hitherto, I believe, to make the tone of these meetings artistic and esthetic, not a very difficult matter considering that they count among their members Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, W. T. Richards, the painter, of Philadelphia, whose monochromes of the sea have made him so popular; the daughter of Gilbert Stewart, America's greatest portait painter, who lives in Newport, and has passed her life copying her father's works, for which there is an immense demand; Col. T. W. Higginson, who has written some delightful books for children; Stone, a New-York artist; W. T. Blodgett, whose artistic tastes and ability are as well known as his wealth; Nathan Mathews, of Boston; John Bigelow, of New-York, and many others. The receptions are held once a week. The last was in the garden of Mr. John Bigelow, whose cottage, being small, would have been unable to hold the crowd. He has, however, a very large garden, and his little *fête champêtre* was a great success. The association, in its endeavor to be democratic and to place all upon the same footing, whether rich or poor, is very stern about refreshments. Nothing is permitted save ices or iced lemonade. They probably have before their eyes the lamentable fate of that English literary club who met once a week to discuss topics of high literature. Conversation in England makes people hungry, so sandwiches and coffee were provided. On one occasion there was a late session to determine the position of the lost arms of the Venus of Milo, and the gentleman at whose house the meeting took place added roast chicken and lobster salad to the refreshments. The next man added trifle and tipsy cake, the next a light soup, and at last the club became infinitely more famous for its dinners than for its labors. The true literary men who had at first taken the lead, dropped to the background during the era of dinners, and at last the club lost them altogether. To prevent this the rules are stern concerning refreshments, any member transgressing being liable to a vote of censure from a terrible committee. As the esthetic tendency generally makes holes in people's pockets and keeps them poor, the majority of the members are not likely to sin.

The furnishers of Newport who are famous in the land would have doubtless been much better pleased if the club had not been so rigid in their rules. For the desire to economize is making itself felt very considerably among them. They have an idea that people who live in mansions that have cost from half a million to a million to build and decorate, and who have a small army of servants, ought to be above the small economy of inquiring into the price of beef, and what poorer men are paying for their vegetables. I am very much of their opinion, and candidly think that men who live *en prince* ought to be princely. It is a hard matter, no doubt, to surrender one's purse to the nibbling of market-men and upper servants, but then it is a part of the position which these American princes have assumed. It is not because a man is wealthy that he should submit to extortion. It is because he makes a display of his wealth in a costly villa, superb carpets and furniture, magnificent grounds, splendid equipages. If he likes to spend money to gratify either a fine taste or an itching vanity, he should have also the *insouciance* of the esthetic and the princely, who have been always perfectly indifferent as to "who did feed upon their cost." There are rich men infinitely more respected even by the furnishers, who do their own marketing, who may be seen every morning in the various fishmongers' and fruiterers' buying for themselves. Governor Morgan and Royal Phelps, I have seen myself purchasing fish. It may be that the latter was taking a sly survey of the market to observe if any game, any chicken partridge was being sold before the appointed time, contrary to the laws which the different States have passed at the wish of the Sportsmen's Club, of which he is the worthy President. Nothing can be more sensible than that gentlemen should do their own marketing when they have the leisure. They know what is good, and it is very seldom a servant does. Moreover, all servants are in the interest of the furnishers, who make them a regular percentage, and they therefore take whatever is given them. The point is to take one's line, either to make no pretensions to style like these two wealthy men, or, if one makes pretensions, to have the spirit of the situation, and not bewail the small leakages which are inseparable from it.

SIGNS OF LESSENED EXPENSES.

The greatest falling off in expenditures this season has undeniably been in turn-outs. The livery men may be said to be raving and tearing their hair at the unwonted parsimony of the world of fashion. Many people who jobbed a landau or barouche, for which they paid $300 per month, finding their own liveries, now actually go without the fashionable after-dinner drive, or are satisfied to hire a rumble-seat phaeton for their daughters. This is the low carriage which ladies delight to drive, and one of the sensations at Newport is the sight of some famous belle driving with a sister or cousin to play propriety beside her, and her beau behind in the rumble. It is most difficult to preserve that air of conquering grace which a beau who has a fine pair of mustaches inevitably assumes when one is cramped in a tiny seat, intended for a boyish page, fastened to the carriage by tiny iron springs, and bounding high into the air whenever the carriage gives the least tip. But this is the style nowadays, and as it inculcates considerable self-sacrifice in young men who are apt to be selfish, and gives a rest to those buttoney boys who are considered the correct attendants for such an equipage, it is a good thing. I regret to learn that even here the fell spirit of economy intervenes, and that too many parents, instead of hiring these concerns by the month, take them only occasionally for the afternoon drive. Young ladies, therefore, can make themselves conspicuous and their beaux ridiculous at the low rate of $4 an afternoon, which, it must be allowed, is cheap indeed.

GAR.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following Executive order has been issued:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1875.

It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce to the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the last survivor of his honored predecessors, which occurred in Carter County, East Tennessee, at an early hour this morning. The solemnity of the occasien which called him to the Presidency, with the varied nature and length of his public services, will cause him to be long remembered and occasion mourning for the death of a distinguished public servant. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments of the Government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral, and that all public business be suspended on that day.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE DEATH OF ANDREW JOHNSON IN THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The *Avalanche* this morning appears in mourning as a mark of respect to the late ex-President Johnson, and publishes an appeal urging a mass-meeting of citizens to express regrets at the death of deceased.

AN OCEAN YACHT RACE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 1.—Gen. Butler's yacht America and Rufus Hatch's yacht Resolute sailed yesterday the first of two races arranged between them. The course was thirty-nine miles from Star Island, Isles of Shoals, round White and Boon Islands, and return, the Resolute making allowance for her greater displacement. The America won by 2m. 18s. Sailing time of the Resolute, 3h. 47m. 59s., and of the America, 3h. 53m. 48s. On Monday they sail the sweepstakes race for the Oceanic Punch-bowl.

PROBABLE MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 1.—John Monaghan, a night porter at the La Pierre House, was cut in the throat last night by Amos Hall, a colored waiter, and will probably die. Hall escaped.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A LARGE FENIAN AMNESTY MEETING IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—An immense meeting in favor of amnesty for the Fenian convicts was held in Hyde Park to-day. It was estimated that 100,000 persons were gathered around the various speakers' stands. Mr. John O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for Mayo County, presided, and in his speech declared that the Fenian prisoners were entitled to approbation rather than censure. Mr. Biggar, member for Cavan County, and Messrs. Parnell and Mellon were also present. Resolutions of the usual character were carried by acclamation.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN AMERICAN CLERGYMAN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Rev. Dr. Richards, a Presbyterian minister, of Charleston, West Va., fell in a railway depot at Edinburgh yesterday, fracturing his skull, and died soon afterward.

THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

THE LONDON TIMES' OPINION OF MR. JOHNSON—COURAGE AND HONESTY.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The London *Times*, in its obituary article on Andrew Johnson, says his career illustrates both the strong and weak points of the American social and political systems. During his tenure of office he showed himself wanting in tact, refinement, and knowledge of men, yet he had some qualities which are not so abundant in American politics as to be despised when found. He had dauntless courage, some political insight, and honesty never shadowed by suspicion.

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA—SERVIANS SUBSCRIBING TO AID THE REBELS.

BELGRADE, Aug. 1.—Prince Milan has gone to Vienna to confer with the Foreign Office in regard to the situation in Herzegovina.

The Servians have opened subscriptions in aid of the insurrection, and much excitement prevails in the principality.

UNEASINESS OF TURKEY AS TO THE INTENTIONS OF AUSTRIA—SYMPATHY WITH THE SERVIANS.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, who was on leave of absence, has returned to Vienna on account of the Herzegovinian complications.

The Vienna *Presse* says it has reason to believe that Prince Milan's object in coming to this city is to sound the Government and ascertain whether Austria intends to preserve neutrality even if the insurrection is protracted; whether she will not recommend the Porte to redress the evils which have caused the present disturbances; and finally whether she is inclined to support the demands which the Servian Government contemplates respecting the development of the independence of Servia. The *Presse* concludes that if the Austrian Government's reply is not altogether in the negative it will be because Turkey is at fault for showing lack of energy at the commencement of the Herzegovinian insurrection.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE WEST.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO CROPS, CUT AND UNCUT, AND TO RAILROADS—WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN FLOATING IN THE SHOCK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Another heavy rain-fall occurred this afternoon, doing some damage to the streets and sidewalks on the hillsides and flooding cellars to some extent. A land-slide is reported on the Little Miami Railroad, between Pendleton and Loveland, preventing trains from passing. The signal office reports the total fall of rain for July, as observed at this station, at 9.63 inches. Rain fell on twenty-three days during the month.

Specials to the *Commercial* to-night give accounts of heavy rains during the past twenty-four hours in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and further damages to crops.

Dispatches from Danville, Ill., report all the bottom lands along the Vermilion River overflowed, and that the stream is full of floating wheat-shocks.

Zionville, Ind., reports the most damaging rain of the season. The streams are flooding the country. Several hundred feet of the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad were washed out, and two bridges over Crooked Creek moved out of line. The waters are receding to-night on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. Culverts and tracks are reported gone in several places north and south of Greencastle. The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad is also reported to be washed out east and west of Greencastle. The Vandalia road has also lost a bridge over West White Creek, near Cartersburg, Ind. The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railroad is reported to be washed out near Crawfordsville, and it is thought that trains will not get through before Tuesday.

The *Commercial's* Somerset (Ohio) special reports a terrific hail-storm this afternoon. The hail-stones were the size of large hickory-nuts, and were followed by heavy rain. Considerable damage was done to the Hocking Valley Railroad.

The *Enquirer's* special from Circleville, Ohio, reports the Scioto River very high and still rising. The bottom lands are all under water, and considerable wheat has floated off.

A special dispatch to the same paper, from Urbana, Ohio, says the creeks are swollen to rivers, and all flat lands are inundated. Rain is still falling, and the streams are rising. The wheat has already been destroyed by rain, and the army-worm is cutting the grass and oats.

A special dispatch from Lima, Ohio, reports serious damage to crops in that vicinity from rain and army-worms. Corn is reported as being badly beaten down by water.

A special dispatch to the *Enquirer*, from Oxford, Ohio, says the heaviest rain of the season fell for two hours to-day. The creeks are reported higher than for many years, and are covered with fencing, timber, wheat, oats, and barley.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad Company run no trains to-night owing to land-slides and washes.

FLOOD ON THE MIAMI RIVER.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The almost continuous heavy rains of the past week have been supplemented during the past twenty-four hours with still heavier storms. The river bottoms consequently are flooded, and the crops are suffering seriously. The Miami River and its tributaries are at flood height, higher than at this season for twenty-five or thirty years. At this point no serious damage has been done, but the bridge abutments are suffering. The tobacco crops are almost ruined by the storms. Oats, corn, and the meadows are suffering great damage by army-worms, and wheat is rotting in the shock. The weather is still gloomy to-night and more rain is threatened. There is a depressed feeling in consequence of damaged crops.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 1.—A report reached here to-night from Hamilton, Ohio, that the Miami River has overflowed its banks, and the western part of that city is partially submerged to a depth of three or four feet. There are no trains out to-night on the Pan Handle or Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at the Bear Ridge Colliery, Mahanoy Planes, near Pottsville, Penn., which destroyed the breaker and everything connected with it. The fire gained such headway that it soon reached the slope, and up to a late hour yesterday the men had not gained control over it. Six mules were burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Two incendiary fires occurred in Trenton, N. J., early yesterday morning. A carpenter shop and contents, owned by the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, were burned. Loss $5,000; no insurance. Asbury & Maddock's pottery was also fired and destroyed, the fire extending to the packing rooms, which, with 110 crates of wares, were totally destroyed. The loss, about $5,000, is fully covered by insurance.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the bakery of John Sowersby, on South Church Hill, Portsmouth, N. H., which destroyed the bakery and five frame dwelling-houses and the stables of Mr. Sowersby; loss, $15,000; insurance, $6,000. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

Hastings & Hammond's shook and planing mill at Alfred, Me., was burned on Saturday night, together with a large stock of shooks. The loss is $15,000; no insurance.

The grocery and saloon of Michael Quilty, corner of Wilcot and Water streets, Springfield, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $5,000; insurance, $4,600, in the Ætna, of Hartford.

TROTTING.

THE GETTYSBURG TROTTING ASSOCIATION—LAST DAY.

GETTYSBURG, July 31.—In the second and last day's races of the Gettysburg Trotting Association, the 3:20 race, with twelve starters, was won by Lady Gertrude, of Washington, who took the first, fourth, and fifth heats; George second, and Tom Thumb third. Time—2:32, 2:47, 2:54½, 2:32, and 2:53¾.

The 2:50 race, with twelve starters, was won by Modoc in three straight heats; Tom second, Grecian Bend third. Time—2:41, 2:44½, and 2:44¼.

The 2:35 race, with seven starters, was won by Bay Dick, of Erie, Penn., who took the first, fourth, and fifth heats, Hannah K., of Reading, taking the second and third heats. Frank, entered by O. Dorman, of Erie, and who seemed to be driven in the interest of Bay Dick, was distanced in the last heat for foul driving. He was ruled out in a race yesterday for the same thing. Time—2:42, 2:37½, 2:37¼, 2:35, and 2:36½.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE RACES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Up to this evening seventy-nine of the trotting horses entered for the races here arrived, leaving only eleven to come. Budd Doble's stables arrived in special cars to-day. Pool-selling commences to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—1 A. M.—Heavy rains have prevailed in the lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf States, and north-eastward to Virginia. The cloudiness has increased in New-England, and slight changes in temperature and northerly winds. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Mississippi Valley, and clear or fair weather prevails in the south-west, north-west, and the upper lake region. The barometer is lowest in the Upper Ohio Valley and highest in the St. Lawrence Valley.

The rivers have risen at St. Louis, Cairo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Morgantown, and New-Geneva. The Cumberland has fallen three feet at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, rain will prevail, with cooler weather, northerly to easterly winds, and falling barometer during the afternoon.

For the Middle States and the lower lake regions generally cloudy weather and rain, with northerly to easterly winds and slight changes in temperature, followed by clearing weather, rising barometer, and north to west wind during the night.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys partly cloudy and warmer weather, with easterly to southerly winds and slight changes in pressure.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, local rains, followed by clearing weather, slowly rising temperature, and north-west to south-west winds.

The rivers in Virginia and Pennsylvania, the Ohio River, and Lower Mississippi will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Port Huron.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	70°	66°	3:30 P. M.	86°	72°
6 A. M.	70°	65°	6 P. M.	69°	72°
9 A. M.	79°	68°	9 P. M.	69°	70°
12 M.	87°	72°	12 P. M.	69°	69°

Average temperature yesterday....69¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....74⅞°

A STEAMER AGROUND.

BATHURST, N. B., July 31.—The steamer City of St. John, which plied between Point du Chien and Campbellton, calling at different ports on the north shore, ran aground, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, on Seal Bar, in this harbor. She filled with water at high tide yesterday. Her back is now broken amidships, and she will probably be a total loss. She is valued at $40,000.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Last evening a canal bridge in Ogden fell, carrying with it nine persons, including Peter Wright and his family, consisting of a wife and three children, who were crossing in a lumber wagon. All escaped except one of Mr. Wright's sons, aged twelve years. The Coroner's verdict declares that the bridge was rotten, and gave way without any unusual strain.

RUMORED LOSS OF A VESSEL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—There has been a rumor in circulation here to-night that the steamer Lady of the Lake, which left here last evening with a large number of passengers on a pleasure trip to Vue de l'Eau and other points, has been lost, but up to this hour diligent inquiry fails to find any confirmation of the report.

INDICATIONS OF A MURDER.

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 1.—The body of Frederick P. Towne, of Petersham, Mass., missing since July 4, was found yesterday in a field two miles from his home. The limbs were missing, and other mutilations pointed to murder. L. J. Frost, a brother-in-law, has been arrested on suspicion.

STABBING AFFRAY IN TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—John J. Langley, a potteryman of this city, was to-day assaulted and stabbed seven times by Daniel Whittaker, also of this city. The dispute arose about unpaid rent. Langley was stabbed in the back, legs, and abdomen, and cannot recover. Whittaker is in custody.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

BEAVER, Utah, Aug. 1.—In the Mountain Meadow massacre investigation yesterday the evidence for the defense was of little importance. The defense said that they would offer an affidavit by Brigham Young. The court adjourned to Monday.

BURGLARIES IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Two burglaries were committed in this city this morning—one in a hardware store and the other in a sash and blind factory. Nine revolvers and some cutlery were stolen, of the value of $200 or $300

THE CENSUS OF OUR CITY.

A MISERABLE SWINDLE.

RESULTS OF IGNORANCE AND INCOMPETENCE—BLOCKHEADS FOR ENUMERATORS AND BOORS IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE—A CENSUS OF NO AUTHORITY—NOT A MILLION OF PEOPLE IN THE CITY PROPER.

We publish to-day, in as nearly correct a form as we shall probably ever be able to do, the City census returns for 1875. Every obstacle has been thrown in our way, and every effort has been made by those having charge of the returns, even to bullying and insult, to prevent anybody save the Tammany leaders and their favorites from seeing the figures. The mere denial of access to documents that are public in their nature is *prima facie* evidence of an intent to commit some rascality.

After calling upon the people to give notice of any neglect on the part of the enumerators, the managers coolly deny the public the facts in their possession; deny the press a sight of legal returns regularly on file, and say, in effect, "This census is the work and the property of the Democratic Party, and it is nobody's business what we do with it." The people know what a precious lot of political loafers were put at work to get the names; some of them, too, know what an incompetent and arrogant gang of the same stripe has had the manipulation of the returns—all privately—for six weeks. If the plan of "doctoring" the census—after the manner of Tweed's fixing election returns—has not resulted in any very outrageous imposition on the public, it is because the fellows at work upon it were too stupid and too ignorant to carry out the desire and design of the leaders.

So the people must take the results of this bungling job with great allowances, and wait until 1880, when possibly we may get a reasonably accurate count. Under great difficulties we have gathered official and approximate returns and present them in wards—the Assembly District aggregates being meaningless. About eight or ten districts we have estimated by the registered vote of last year. We also give with each election district the number of voters registered in 1874 and the votes for Tilden and Dix. Following these tables we present elaborate statements of former enumerations from 1660, and by wards as far back as the ward boundaries have been unchanged, with the gains and losses and percentage. We also present an exhibit of voters, native and naturalized, with the number of residents to a voter in each ward. And finally, we give an exhaustive statement of the City debt at various periods, with assessed valuation and rate of tax, including the present year.

The Democratic organs may bluster as they please about a million and a half of people on this island, but they are not here. Doubtless there have been many persons omitted, possibly there are many put in who were never seen or heard of at all. The bottom fact is that after years of howling about Republicans cheating New-York of her due political power, and having at last the entire control of the taking of the census, keeping the people in the dark, and fixing returns at their own will, the Democratic leaders confess that they cannot find a million residents in the City without reckoning in the recently-annexed wards across Harlem River. What the finally declared result will be, after the doctoring business is finished, no one can guess; but if the aggregate is over 1,050,000 every added one will be a fraud.

THE CENSUS BY WARDS AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Election District.	Population 1875.	Voters Regist'd 1874.	Vote for Tilden.	Vote for Dix.
FIRST WARD.				
I. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.				
1	1955	250	191	42
2	1101	235	183	37
3	1675	244	218	11
4	1832	304	266	12
5	1452	247	217	13
6	2640	386	325	28
7	2205	344	291	30
8	1795	302	189	93
Total	14655	2312	1880	266
SECOND WARD.				
9	219	108	65	37
10	794	249	147	77
Total	1013	357	212	114
THIRD WARD.				
11	1371	266	186	58
12	700	176	119	47
13	*1185	237	124	85
Total	3256	679	429	190
FOURTH WARD.				
II. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.				
1	2203	263	197	42
2	1171	226	151	50
3	1300	181	149	20
4	1013	179	137	23
5	2000	320	259	35
6	1417	217	190	12
7	2340	308	240	31
8	1637	212	158	33
9	1080	162	104	33
10	1450	244	192	32
11	1595	204	143	33
12	1061	139	100	32
13	1240	210	165	31
14	2108	293	222	53
Total	21615	3158	2407	460
FIFTH WARD.				
I. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.				
14	1579	232	175	32
15	1376	196	143	40
16	999	164	111	21
17	1600*	231	183	63
18	1547	278	151	101
19	1300	224	150	[illegible]
20	1838	316	236	33
21	2275	402	246	108
22	1695	260	176	57
23	1991	318	249	42
Total	16200	2651	1820	552
SIXTH WARD.				
II. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.				
15	735	131	88	29
16	1743	329	260	38
17	1309	201	166	25
18	2704	282	234	19
19	1347	220	184	25
20	2515	174	156	[illegible]
21	2023	206	163	[illegible]
22	990	174	141	25
23	1054	172	127	33
III. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.				
14	788	159	125	19
15	2080	222	187	23
16	1176	149	128	9
17	1138	120	106	5
18	403	59	35	[illegible]
Total	20006	2592	2100	307
SEVENTH WARD.				
IV. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.				
1	2374	304	218	54
2	1520	210	160	28
3	1600*	228	194	14
4	2993	407	330	22
5	1035	167	142	11
6	1935	289	203	58
7	2234	370	270	55
8	1960	366	281	51
9	2030	278	206	49
10	2164	276	216	24
11	2029	255	206	17
12	1360	203	143	44
13	1886	222	157	45
14	1660	231	125	83
15	2840	393	300	53
16	945	153	86	44
17	761	127	98	15
18	1892	284	230	36
19	1386	284	181	74
20	1999	298	225	47
21	1935	309	245	32
22	2250	335	263	40
23	1265	200	165	18
24	784	132	105	21
25	1065	192	154	24
26	1793	277	201	35
Total	45695	6790	5104	969
EIGHTH WARD.				
V. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.				
1	1035	201	126	41
2	1080	191	122	41
3	1310	219	134	[illegible]

EIGHTH WARD.

V. Assembly District. Election District.	Population 1875.	Voters Regist'd 1874.	Vote for Tilden.	Vote for Dix.
4	979	186	104	65
5	1232	212	84	100
6	1796	361	203	130
7	1764	308	155	130
8	1640	257	161	70
9	1464	271	147	103
10	1679	265	188	44
11	1117	226	109	89
12	1331	202	121	58
13	1326	193	128	49
14	1112	185	98	76
15	849	117	83	25
16	2515	341	183	150
17	1360	301	113	136
18	2593	348	195	90
19	1552	189	111	49
20	1060	152	84	44
21	1992	291	156	90
22	930	132	72	45
23	959	121	72	37
Total	32675	5272	2949	1711

NINTH WARD.

[illegible] Assembly District.				
24	1832	304	214	68
25	2043	297	205	60
26	1259	177	92	56
27	970	250	137	94
VII. Assembly District.				
17	1777	285	148	116
18	1225	176	57	103
20	1474	261	104	225
IX. Assembly District.				
1	1301	286	138	119
2	2402	375	158	193
3	1745	261	120	118
4	1360	276	160	95
5	1602	283	142	97
6	955	188	71	95
7	1465	224	138	72
8	987	182	75	95
9	1485	280	106	156
10	2205	374	141	183
11	1260	202	128	105
12	1610	262	101	136
13	2015	315	171	104
14	1080	190	118	59
15	1612	303	136	142
16	1730	319	153	137
17	1330	274	80	171
18	1213	230	76	133
19	826	165	77	78
20	2945	396	169	195
21	1460	271	127	122
22	1146	229	105	109
23	1800	312	119	165
24	1335	251	78	154
25	1750*	297	121	144
Total	50299	8562	3965	3899

TENTH WARD.

VIII. Assembly District.				
1	2880	347	234	82
2	2693	321	175	111
3	2400	295	148	92
4	1810	207	107	74
5	2336	276	142	86
6	3297	302	205	130
7	2561	351	187	133
8	2573	274	148	95
9	2385	303	151	88
10	2227	248	157	70
11	2813	257	152	65
12	2125	181	106	52
13	2072	219	105	65
14	2285	203	120	50
15	2862	198	128	41
16	1912	241	124	94
17	3555	309	194	86
Total	42791	4022	2583	1414

ELEVENTH WARD.

VIII. Assembly District.				
22	1944	153	107	34
23	3015	211	135	54
24	2760	253	162	51
25	2615	201	204	49
26	3311	308	165	107
27	2705	232	158	39
28	1937	281	132	116
29	1684	252	125	96
30	2255	352	244	74
XII. Assembly District.				
1	1103	140	98	35
2	3299	390	324	35
3	2689	362	264	71
4	2527	358	241	92
5	1521	232	168	51
6	2016	258	184	42
7	1647	283	195	68
8	1992	262	185	59
9	1887	337	208	105
10	2023	244	172	54
11	1752	299	171	97
12	2726	383	228	110
13	1779	295	145	125
14	1648	216	131	66
15	1488	228	119	87
16	1801	322	195	93
17	2076	197	135	45
18	3135	413	247	121
19	4598	487	272	159
20	671	117	68	39
Total	64529	8171	5182	2174

TWELFTH WARD.

XIX. Assembly District.				
1	2200*	363	236	101
2	1399	224	127	90
3	1580	203	111	81
4	1516	222	177	29
5	1848	347	299	32
6	1645	272	189	61
7	1129	229	118	103
8	1122	169	105	58
XXI. Assembly District.				
13	2215	244	175	52
14	1744	262	180	50
15	2104	251	141	89
16	2057	289	155	102
17	922	114	96	14
18	1732	277	176	71
19	1355	195	137	39
20	1220	215	133	48
21	749	130	65	48
22	2310	326	183	100
23	1067	174	90	75
24	1847	295	197	70
25	1440	224	120	83
26	2667	378	214	131
27	1756	283	188	69
28	2024	355	167	156
29	538	112	55	44
30	1733	352	169	150
31	1980	329	153	143
32	1274	206	90	97
33	1137	231	113	84
34	1373	229	109	108
35	1065	214	131	70
36	1941	330	125	176
37	2068	301	166	111
40	2256	198	99	76
41	1820	209	104	83
42	1884	286	115	137
Total	58711	9043	5208	3031

THIRTEENTH WARD.

VI. Assembly District.				
1	1734	184	126	33
2	1610	268	197	41
3	1592	272	199	44
4	1544	244	169	44
5	1388	253	153	77
6	3022	280	206	50
7	1307	224	165	41
8	2572	520	243	55
9	2095	310	243	28
10	2320	350	267	43
11	2064	275	213	28
12	3072	365	255	66
13	1848	284	187	70
14	2520	313	206	76
15	2385	298	193	79
16	1618	253	160	64
17	1710	277	189	64
18	1919	245	166	48
Total	36320	5015	3537	957

FOURTEENTH WARD.

III. Assembly District.				
1	2099	274	194	57
2	1286	267	197	29
3	1942	251	200	33
4	2312	364	303	29
5	2155	316	265	29
6	2329	336	261	50
7	2160	314	239	50
8	1341	182	132	33
9	1415	268	200	50
10	1774	257	168	57
11	2400	402	334	27
12	2273	308	254	31
13	2723	347	273	41
Total	26209	3886	3020	516

FIFTEENTH WARD.

V. Assembly District.				
28	1740	306	[illegible]	155
VII. Assembly District.				
1	1350	157	65	66
2	1293	209	104	37
3	2220	276	88	160
4	2270	341	117	194
5	1127	194	86	91
6	1508	287	153	100
7	1473	234	116	96
8	1510	241	113	97
9	[illegible]	231	101	104
10	1555	265	101	138
11	699	171	65	90
12	1128	250	111	102
13	2832	352	138	165
14	1500*	250	100	113
15	1293	252	87	130
16	1982	349	143	175
Total	26302	4365	1801	2063

SIXTEENTH WARD.

XIII. Assembly Dist. Election District.	Population 1875.	Voters Regist'd 1874.	Vote for Tilden.	Vote for Dix.
VII. Assembly District.				
19	1372	243	104	118
21	2598	368	178	159
IX. Assembly District.				
26	1320	229	166	46
27	2600	317	128	166
XIII. Assembly District.				
1	968	161	100	45
2	914	179	78	90
3	2811	456	291	132
4	1949	334	156	142
5	1106	186	77	96
6	1649	271	108	136
7	1238	220	58	158
8	1302	210	78	113
9	2372	388	215	144
10	2887	417	240	147
11	1440	274	74	186
12	2265	367	156	179
13	2613	379	181	169
14	3518	454	225	185
15	1575	287	114	159
16	1160	241	109	117
17	1856	260	129	105
18	1594	244	129	102
19	2364	287	191	73
20	1823	196	85	99
21	1380	200	70	113
22	2550	334	144	151
Total	49624	7512	3584	3312

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

VIII. Assembly District.				
18	1855	211	126	62
19	2392	265	146	95
20	3800	371	198	143
21	2660	233	111	87
X. Assembly District.				
1	2927	296	175	90
2	2281	220	181	169
3	2900	277	160	83
4	1873	232	109	99
5	3932	300	194	76
6	2379	294	163	102
7	2136	273	158	91
8	2240	304	200	84
9	1800	215	115	78
10	2161	280	154	98
11	4625	384	245	104
12	2830	303	198	69
13	1980	198	168	24
14	2371	233	149	58
15	2372	281	171	89
16	2125	232	130	83
17	3504	400	234	131
18	3132	232	91	111
19	2963	277	142	105
20	2360	225	123	78
21	1540	174	77	81
22	1535	202	122	61
XIV. Assembly District.				
1	2356	311	166	116
2	1438	211	111	82
3	1803	186	127	52
4	1834	281	162	96
5	1634	232	150	62
6	2284	312	191	93
7	1839	277	175	84
8	1480	183	133	46
9	1923	244	137	22
10	2812	331	268	52
11	2010	195	148	27
12	3501	373	239	111
13	2402	279	185	70
14	2126	246	189	36
15	2624	374	319	23
16	1710	210	137	41
17	1955	255	182	45
Total	102404	11412	7119	3370

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

XI. Assembly District.				
1	2345	305	117	168
2	1068	143	44	82
3	1824	242	71	145
4	868	177	49	113
5	1720	269	98	149
6	1034	174	44	109
7	1344	193	70	108
8	692	160	56	98
XVI. Assembly District.				
1	1200*	193	147	25
2	3187	414	334	40
3	2806	394	334	26
4	2807	307	224	53
5	2278	274	217	37
6	1913	251	213	26
7	2117	282	209	45
8	1176	181	157	10
9	1559	235	182	31
10	567	66	40	23
11	2430	337	264	39
12	1608	254	171	58
13	1484	207	152	33
14	2138	330	231	75
15	1824	255	143	96
16	3068	448	234	189
17	1425	201	99	83
18	1404	216	135	58
19	1425	212	129	72
20	1800	322	180	115
21	1480	317	137	149
22	1347	191	92	82
23	1353	267	111	137
24	1196	208	78	109
25	1224	201	96	89
26	1665	296	252	22
27	1459	208	153	38
28	1998	248	157	65
29	1260	170	126	23
Total	62093	9148	5549	2820

NINETEENTH WARD.

XX. Assembly District.				
1	1485	207	96	90
2	2215	241	101	120
3	1693	256	165	59
4	2050	256	161	67
5	2205	258	189	40
6	1747	264	184	58
7	1337	196	73	106
8	3150	286	214	48
9	2318	268	168	70
10	2192	271	89	158
11	1437	171	64	90
12	1812	215	103	95
13	1942	250	135	32
14	2250	286	206	43
15	2065	271	169	79
16	1828	215	123	70
17	3513	286	120	142
18	2011	237	127	88
19	2286	249	157	71
20	2681	287	175	90
21	1665	215	128	71
22	1660	270	143	100
23	1999	214	128	60
24	1692	229	105	100
25	1884	260	109	133
26	1957	274	129	117
27	2000*	239	141	74
28	1465	226	133	76
29	1395	231	152	61
30	2461	220	142	60
31	2141	267	135	107
32	1875	215	123	73
33	2291	323	171	126
34	1825	221	135	63
35	1984	293	166	92
36	1912	225	147	49
37	4066	314	212	72
38	1725	221	165	39
39	1468	218	77	119
40	1458	226	119	86
41	1696	246	123	102
42	1928	275	168	67
43	1644	196	138	38
XXI. Assembly District.				
1	2176	279	144	107
2	1180	141	87	41
3	1359	135	88	36
4	2385	279	192	52
5	2673	264	186	54
6	2895	356	231	88
7	2029	271	150	103
8	2185	290	197	70
9	1845	249	153	81
10	1862	312	157	112
11	2366	420	196	180
12	1534	287	166	99
38	2493	309	211	59
39	1359	251	152	71
Total	114739	14431	8370	4659

TWENTIETH WARD.

XI. Assembly District.				
11	845	116	60	46
12	1894	198	121	56
13	1299	166	88	70
14	2500*	327	171	124
15	1885	236	131	75
16	1471	222	87	120
17	1041	166	68	80
18	845	140	54	66
19	2346	306	172	105
20	851	171	77	84
21	1642	269	92	164
22	1371	209	126	59
23	1330	278	155	98
24	1933	304	150	126
XV. Assembly District.				
1	2502	316	260	25
2	2925	413	276	95
3	1200	181	136	17
4	1331	171	100	52
5	2029	288	221	45
6	1540	235	177	30
7	1250*	166	127	25
8	3536	435	248	136
9	2750	343	171	135
10	1930	271	172	63
11	2901	386	261	76
12	1872	256	127	107
13	3225	340	228	63
14	2175	243	155	63
15	3734	415	286	91
16	2932	355	196	113
17	2060	285	112	145
18	1986	244	130	104
19	2400	295	155	113
20	3092	376	217	132
21	2850	387	234	174
22	1500	201	117	61
23	1752	233	130	75
24	1853	294	121	127
25	3120	289	228	36
26	1210	184	93	66
Total	80808	10712	6280	3442

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

XI. Assembly District.				
9	1301	180	62	100
10	1492	249	88	142
25	468	80	37	36
26	1452	217	53	148
27	1890	272	74	180
28	3015	311	73	201
29	1852	214	53	143
30	1413	227	56	150
XVIII. Assembly District.				
1	2800*	354	225	99
2	1535	272	177	78
3	2370	316	228	66
4	1417	211	147	50
5	1501	189	127	40
6	1836	261	201	45
7	1640	267	178	67
8	1755	259	227	32
9	2180	261	218	27
10	1363	214	117	78
11	1975	254	208	36
12	1352	227	176	34
13	1925	293	186	84
14	2458	281	212	38
15	1900	360	248	86
16	1750	323	221	79
17	1749	251	197	38
18	2143	310	207	69
19	1571	240	125	97
20	1620	232	74	143
21	1890	241	89	133
22	1351	235	101	99
23	2397	347	143	174
24	1349	208	123	68
25	1661	309	118	165
26	1234	213	104	95
Total	59605	8688	4873	3114

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

XVII. Assembly Dist. Election District.	Population 1875.	Voters Regist'd 1874.	Vote for Tilden.	Vote for Dix.
1	1349	244	93	114
2	2009	264	174	66
3	3220	395	231	130
4	2768	336	239	61
5	3220	377	249	89
6	1984	278	176	81
7	1665	253	145	83
8	2360	336	166	140
9	2490	319	179	115
10	1948	263	93	142
11	1450	250	90	129
12	2655	381	221	122
13	2965	318	193	97
14	2279	253	127	103
15	2345	388	203	155
16	2888	393	216	140
17	2263	357	186	142
18	3312	385	198	141
19	1410	189	77	91
20	1360	247	118	99
21	1804	308	150	126
22	1191	224	145	58
23	2048	268	116	119
24	2501	328	177	114
25	3318	429	228	142
26	3555	280	144	111
27	3130	329	191	59
28	1628	271	142	108
29	2027	308	210	70
30	973	196	112	70
31	1777	280	138	112
32	2295	342	207	98
XIX. Assembly District.				
9	2080	352	220	102
10	1670	416	241	146
11	1273	196	142	37
12	1508	166	110	46
13	1995	316	212	70
14	2443	306	198	64
15	2225	365	267	71
Total	85381	11936	6724	3963

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Westchester Assembly District.				
1	2123	267	139	107
2	3065	393	218	119
3	2077	304	156	114
4	2870	360	236	73
5	2511	279	138	110
6	2021	277	180	71
7	2300	264	179	88
8	2630	357	190	132
9	1521	213	114	84
10	1771	229	133	75
11	798	113	62	40
12	720	100	57	34
Total	24407	3183	1805	1047

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Westchester Assembly District.				
1	1485	210	106	87
2	2160	307	216	65
3	1890	315	157	130
4	2240	323	170	122
5	1219	165	106	45
6	1435	210	119	62
7	1630	203	113	54
Total	12059	1733	987	565

RECAPITULATION.

Wards.	Population in 1875.	Regist'd Voters 1874.	Vote for Tilden.	Vote for Dix.
I	14655	2312	1880	266
II	1013	357	212	114
III	3256	679	429	190
IV	21615	3158	2407	460
V	16200	2651	1820	5 2
VI	20006	2592	2100	307
VII	45695	6790	5104	989
VIII	32675	5272	2949	1711
IX	50299	8562	3965	3899
X	42791	4022	2583	1414
XI	64529	8171	5182	2174
XII	58711	9043	5208	3031
XIII	36320	5015	3537	957
XIV	26209	3886	3020	516
XV	26302	4365	1801	2063
XVI	49624	7512	3584	3312
XVII	102404	11412	7119	3370
XVIII	62093	9148	5549	2820
XIX	114739	14431	8370	4659
XX	80808	10712	6280	3442
XXI	59605	8688	4873	3114
XXII	85381	11936	6724	3963
Old City Wards	988628	141314	84696	43323
XXIII	24407	3183	1805	1047
XXIV	12059	1733	987	565
Annexed Wards	36466	4916	2792	1612
Aggregate	1025094	146230	87488	44935

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

Under the Dutch rule, which extended from the earliest settlement to 1664, about forty years, New-Amsterdam had, at most, only about 1,000 inhabitants, and of these a considerable number were slaves. Soon after the transfer to England our rapid growth began, though it took a century to quadruple the population. From the formation of the Federal Government the growth was much more rapid, though the transfer of the national capital to Philadelphia, after barely two years' trial of New-York, was thought to be a serious blow to our prosperity. But we soon outstripped Philadelphia, and suffered no real loss from the loss of the capital. Of the twenty-three enumerations in the following table only one shows a decline—that of 1814—and that decline, caused by the war with Great Britain, was less than one per cent. in four years. We except the census of 1865, which was manifestly imperfect and untrustworthy. Instead of a falling off from 1860 to 1865 of more than two per cent. a year, there was doubtless an increase by about the same per cent.

POPULATION FROM 1656 to 1875.

Years.	Population.	Gain.	Gain per ct.
1656	1000	....	....
1673	2500	1500	150.00
1696	4302	1802	72.08
1731	8628	4326	100.56
1756	10381	1753	20.32
1773	21876	11495	110.73
1786	23614	1738	7.95
1790	33131	9517	40.30
1800	60489	27358	82.57
1810	96373	35884	59.32
1814	95579	*794	*.82
1820	123706	28127	29.43
1825	166089	42383	34.26
1830	202589	36500	21.98
1835	270068	67479	33.33
1840	312852	42784	15.84
1845	371223	58371	18.66
1850	515547	144324	38.88
1855	629810	114263	22.16
1860	814254	184444	29.28
1865	726386	*87868	*10.79
1870	942292	215906	29.80
1875	*1025094	*82802	*8.79

*We include the annexed towns of Westchester in this total; without them the City population is 988,628.

CHANGES OF RESIDENCE IN THE CITY.

To show the up-town movement of the people we give tables running as far back as we can go and have the ward boundaries unchanged, that is, to 1855. There is a large population yet below Canal street, but they are nearly all immigrants and live in tenement-houses. Some down-town hotels still retain a good number of boarders, and they make up the voters of the lower wards. Of New-Yorkers proper—eminent citizens like Stephen Allen, J. Phillips Phœnix, and others of note, who lived in the First Ward—not a family remains. They are to be found at Murray Hill and further up, around the Central Park and Fort Washington.

WARD POPULATION — WITH INCREASE AND DECREASE.

[*Figures marked with a star show a decrease.*]

Wards.	Population 1855.	Population 1860.	Gain in 5 Years.	Per cent. Gain.
I	13486	18120	4634	34.36
II	3249	2507	*742	*22.84
III	7909	3757	*4152	*52.50
IV	22895	21995	*900	*4.37
V	21617	22341	724	3.24
VI	25562	26698	1136	4.44
VII	34422	40006	5584	16.23
VIII	34052	39722	5670	16.66
IX	39982	44386	4404	11.01
X	26378	29051	2673	10.13
XI	52979	59963	6984	13.18
XII	17656	30647	12991	73.58
XIII	26597	32917	6320	23.76
XIV	24754	28067	3333	13.46
XV	24046	27588	3542	14.73
XVI	39823	45182	5359	13.46
XVII	59548	72775	13227	22.38
XVIII	39415	57464	18049	45.80
XIX	17866	32841	14975	83.82
XX	47055	67554	20499	43.56
XXI	27914	49025	21111	75.63
XXII	22605	61749	39144	173.38
Total	629810	814254	184444	29.28

Wards.	Population 1860.	Population 1865.	Increase In 5 Years.	Per cent. Gain.
I	18120	9852	*8268	*45.63
II	2507	1194	*1313	*52.37
III	3757	3367	*390	*10.38
IV	21995	17152	*4843	*22.02
V	22341	18205	*4136	*18.51
VI	26698	19754	*6944	*26.01
VII	40006	36962	*3044	*7.61
VIII	39722	30098	*9624	*24.23
IX	44386	38504	*5882	*13.25
X	29051	31537	2486	8.66
XI	59963	58953	*1010	*1.68
XII	30647	28259	*2388	*7.79
XIII	32917	26388	*6529	*19.84
XIV	28067	23382	*4705	*16.75
XV	27588	25572	*2016	*7.31
XVI	45182	41972	*3210	*7.10
XVII	72775	79563	6788	9.33
XVIII	57564	47613	*9951	*17.28
XIX	32841	39945	7104	21.63
XX	67554	61884	*5670	*8.40
XXI	49025	38669	*10356	*21.14
XXII	61749	47361	*14388	*23.30
Total	814254	726386	87868	*10.79

Wards.	Population 1865.	Population 1870.	Increase 5 years.	Increase Per Cent.
I	9852	14463	4681	46.80
II	1194	1312	118	9.88
III	3367	3715	348	10.33
IV	17152	23748	6596	38.46
V	18205	17150	*1055	*5.79
VI	19754	21153	1399	7.08
VII	36962	44818	7856	21.26
VIII	30098	34913	4815	13.75
IX	38504	47609	9105	23.65
X	31537	41331	9794	31.06
XI	58593	62230	3627	6.11
XII	28259	47497	19238	68.08
XIII	26388	33364	6976	26.06
XIV	23382	26436	3054	13.06
XV	25572	27587	2015	7.88
XVI	41972	48359	6387	15.22
XVII	79563	95365	15802	19.90
XVIII	47613	59593	11980	25.16
XIX	39945	86090	46145	115.52
XX	61884	75407	13523	21.85
XXI	38669	56703	18034	46.64
XXII	47361	71349	23988	50.65
Total	726386	942292	215906	29.80

Wards.	Population 1870.	Population 1875.	Increase 5 years.	Increase Per cent.
I	14463	14655	192	1.33
II	1312	1013	*299	*22.71
III	3715	3256	*459	*12.35
IV	23748	21615	*2133	*9.00
V	17150	16200	*950	*5.54
VI	21153	20006	*1147	*5.42
VII	44818	45698	877	1.95
VIII	34913	32675	*2238	*6.41
IX	47609	50299	2690	5.65
X	41331	42791	1460	3.53
XI	62230	64529	2309	3.71
XII	47497	58711	11213	23.63
XIII	33364	36320	2956	8.84
XIV	26436	26209	*227	*.86
XV	27587	26302	*1285	*4.66
XVI	48359	49624	1265	2.68
XVII	95363	102404	7039	7.38
XVIII	59593	62093	2500	4.19
XIX	86090	114739	28649	33.28
XX	75407	80808	5401	7.16
XXI	56703	59605	2902	5.12
XXII	71349	85381	14032	19.66
Total	942292	988628	46336	4.92

VOTERS, NATIVE AND NATURALIZED.

The State enumerations since 1825 have given the number of voters. Such returns are rather uncertain, but doubtless approximate the truth. In 1855 there must have been some wide departure from the facts, or some misunderstanding in putting them down. There is no reason in having 232,678 aliens in our City in a period of peace and prosperity, and only 151,838 at the close of the war, when—in consequence of the war—naturalization had been practically suspended. For 1870 we take the returns from the United States census of that year. It will be seen that the Democratic claim of seven residents to one voter is nonsense.

VOTERS BY WARDS—1865 AND 1870.

Wards.	Native Citizens	Naturalized Cit'ns.	T'l Cit'ns in 1865.	Persons to a voter.	Citizens in 1870.	Persons to a voter.
I	240	1666	1906	5.12	3500	4.13
II	128	149	277	4.31	375	3.50
III	318	426	744	4.54	2201	1.69
IV	515	2571	3086	5.55	4952	4.79
V	1479	1816	3295	5.52	4401	3.90
VI	599	3546	4145	4.76	3943	5.36
VII	2396	3754	6150	6.01	8772	5.11
VIII	2420	3079	5499	5.47	7246	4.82
IX	5194	2805	7999	4.81	10841	4.40
X	1667	3795	5462	5.77	7613	5.43
XI	2574	6648	9222	6.39	11456	5.45
XII	2379	2341	4720	6.01	9354	5.08
XIII	1851	2948	4799	5.49	6418	5.20
XIV	1097	3227	4324	5.41	6327	4.18
XV	3610	1703	5313	4.81	6665	4.14
XVI	3616	3373	6989	6.01	9540	5.07
XVII	3346	10115	13361	5.96	17972	5.32
XVIII	3603	4973	8576	5.55	12452	4.80
XIX	3261	4025	7286	5.48	16154	5.33
XX	4054	6589	10643	5.81	13882	5.43
XXI	4001	3063	7064	5.47	10904	5.20
XXII	3150	4963	8113	5.84	13308	5.44
Total	51510	77475	128975	5.63	188276	5.01
Per cent. of pop.	7.09	10.67	17.75		19.98	
Remainder of the State	532111	162398	694509		793311	
Per cent. of pop.	17.15	5.22	22.07		23.06	
Total—State	583611	239873	823484		981587	
Per cent. of pop.	15.24	6.26	21.25		22.40	

VOTERS AND ALIENS AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

Years.	New-York City.	Pr. Ct. Pop.	Rest of State.	Pr. Ct. Pop.	Aliens. City.	Aliens. Rest of State.
1825	18283	11.00	277844	19.19	18826	21604
1835	43091	15.95	378943	19.90	27669	54650
1845	63927	17.22	475452	21.29	60946	92771
1855	88877	14.11	563455	19.87	232678	400068
1865	128975	17.75	694509	22.37	151838	247625
1870	188276	19.98	793311	23.06	....	....

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF TAXATION AND DEBT.

Death and the tax-gatherer are said to be the only visitors who may be counted upon with certainty. And certainly the tax-gatherer is diligent in his duties in our City. We need not descant, nor is it worth while to moralize, on this subject. It is one that comes home to all who eat and drink, and is felt not only among ourselves, but by all who do business with us. To be sure, population has grown rapidly, but tax and debt have grown faster, as the figures show:

VALUATION, DEBT, AND TAX AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

Year.	Total Valuation.	Taxes.	Rate per $100.	Population.	Debt.
1810	$25,486,370	$129,727	.51	96,373	......
1820	69,517,683	339,892	.49	123,706	......
1825	101,194,546	386,449	.38	166,089	......
1830	125,288,518	509,178	.47	202,589	$774,556
1835	218,723,703	965,503	.46	270,068	902,535
1840	253,233,517	1,354,845	.55	312,852	10,755,386
1845	239,995,517	2,096,191	.90	371,223	13,629,581
1850	286,161,816	3,230,085	1.14	515,394	12,204,176
1855	486,998,278	5,843,333	1.21	629,810	15,024,419
1860	576,631,707	9,758,508	1.69	814,254	18,901,441
1865	608,827,855	18,202,855	2.99	726,386	35,973,597
1869	965,326,614	21,912,914	2.27	900,000	47,791,546
1870	1,047,388,449	23,566,240	2.25	942,292	73,373,552
1871	1,076,253,633	23,361,674	2.17	....	88,369,387
1872	1,104,098,087	32,035,480	2.90	....	95,582,153
1873	1,129,139,623	28,230,996	2.56	....	106,363,471
1874	1,154,029,176	32,312,817	2.86	....	114,979,970
1875	1,078,312,984	32,347,742	2.94	1,025,094	114,003,145

TAX AND DEBT TO EACH INHABITANT.

Year.	Tax per Head.	Debt per Head.	Year.	Tax per Head.	Debt per Head.
1810	$1 35	....	1860	$11 99	$23 21
1820	2 75	....	1865	25 06	49 52
1825	2 33	....	1869*	24 36	53 30
1830	2 51	$3 82	1870	25 11	77 87
1835	3 58	3 42	1871	24 60	93 04
1840	4 33	34 42	1872	32 86	98 03
1845	5 65	36 71	1873	28 15	103 77
1850	6 27	23 69	1874	29 37	104 55
1855	9 28	23 87	1875	31 56	111 21

* Estimated population in 1869, 900,000; 1871, 950,000; 1872, 975,000; 1873, 1,025,000; 1874, 1,100,000.

Note.—If we put the population in 1865 at 875,000, which was probably about correct, supposing all war and other absentees to have been at home, the tax and debt per head that year would be $20 80 and $41 10.

VALUATION BY WARDS SINCE 1855.

[*Figures marked with a star show a decrease.*]

Wards.	Value 1855.	Value 1860.	Inc. from 1855.	Per Cent.
I	$35,995,750	$35,625,512	*$350,238	*9.77
II	22,448,157	21,736,709	*711,448	*3.17
III	21,748,650	26,992,656	5,244,006	24.11
IV	9,378,970	9,904,770	525,800	5.06
V	13,865,300	17,263,635	3,398,335	24.51
VI	9,506,550	12,766,250	3,259,700	34.29
VII	12,475,958	13,018,799	542,841	4.35
VIII	15,251,500	18,296,972	3,045,472	19.97
IX	13,767,700	15,512,100	1,745,600	12.68
X	8,144,400	8,665,800	551,400	6.42
XI	7,564,900	8,917,220	1,352,520	17.88
XII	8,462,635	11,857,184	3,394,549	40.11
XIII	5,093,990	5,500,000	406,010	7.97
XIV	9,875,300	12,424,700	2,549,400	25.82
XV	25,357,350	28,385,300	3,027,950	11.15
XVI	14,871,850	17,788,900	2,917,350	19.62
XVII	15,562,400	17,439,300	1,876,900	12.06
XVIII	31,921,405	37,520,700	5,599,295	17.54
XIX	9,382,886	16,830,472	7,447,586	79.03
XX	13,933,900	16,580,550	2,646,450	19.00
XXI	21,796,375	29,710,650	7,914,275	36.30
XXII	10,593,139	14,777,440	4,184,301	39.50
R. Estate	336,975,866	398,553,619	61,557,753	18.27
Personal	150,122,412	178,697,031	28,574,619	19.04
Aggregate	487,098,278	577,230,650	90,132,372	18.50
Taxes	5,583,823	9,758,508	4,174,685	74.91
Pub. Debt	15,024,419	18,901,441	3,877,022	25.79

Wards.	Value 1860.	Value 1865.	Inc. from 1860.	Per Cent.
I	$35,625,512	$35,249,250	*$376,262	*1.06
II	21,736,709	19,986,200	*1,750,509	*8.05
III	26,992,656	25,717,200	*1,275,456	*4.73
IV	9,904,770	9,411,200	*493,570	*4.98
V	17,263,635	21,210,500	3,946,865	22.28
VI	12,766,250	13,416,600	650,350	5.09
VII	13,018,799	12,401,600	*617,199	*4.74
VIII	18,296,721	18,391,600	94,628	.52
IX	15,512,100	15,533,700	21,600	.14
X	8,665,800	9,129,100	463,300	5.03
XI	8,917,220	9,461,325	544,095	6.10
XII	11,857,184	18,134,805	6,277,621	54.67
XIII	5,500,000	5,553,400	53,400	.97
XIV	12,424,700	12,686,300	261,600	2.11
XV	28,385,300	28,248,600	*136,700	*.48
XVI	17,788,900	18,867,458	1,078,558	6.06
XVII	17,439,300	18,769,700	1,330,400	7.63
XVIII	37,520,700	38,397,050	876,350	2.33
XIX	16,830,472	23,070,890	6,240,418	37.08
XX	16,580,550	18,177,900	1,596,350	9.06
XXI	29,710,650	35,322,250	5,611,600	18.88
XXII	14,777,440	19,824,265	5,046,825	34.15
R'l estate	398,533,619	427,360,884	28,827,265	7.23
Personal	178,697,031	181,423,471	2,726,440	1.52
Aggre'te	577,230,650	608,784,355	31,553,705	5.29
Taxes	9,758,508	18,203,953	[illegible],445,445	86.42
Pub. debt	18,901,441	35,973,597	17,071,956	90.32

Wards.	Value 1865.	Value 1870.	Inc. from 1865.	Per Cent.
I	$35,249,250	$53,587,300	$18,338,050	52.02
II	19,986,200	29,225,000	9,238,800	41.34
III	25,717,200	32,435,000	6,717,800	26.11
IV	9,411,200	12,255,775	2,844,575	30.22
V	21,210,500	41,476,200	20,265,700	95.54
VI	13,416,600	20,819,850	7,403,250	55.18
VII	12,401,600	14,463,600	2,062,000	16.63
VIII	18,391,600	31,018,800	12,627,200	68.66
IX	15,533,700	22,932,700	7,399,000	47.56
X	9,129,100	13,930,700	4,801,600	52.27
XI	9,461,322	13,131,500	3,670,175	38.79
XII	18,134,805	48,855,875	30,721,066	169.40
XIII	5,553,400	7,452,000	1,898,600	34.19
XIV	12,686,300	20,907,310	8,221,010	64.01
XV	28,248,600	48,359,750	20,111,150	71.12
XVI	18,867,458	28,928,450	10,060,992	56.66
XVII	18,769,700	23,822,100	5,052,400	26.92
XVIII	38,397,050	60,081,750	21,684,700	56.47
XIX	23,070,890	71,209,020	48,138,130	208.65
XX	18,177,900	27,238,680	9,060,780	49.85
XXI	35,322,256	64,660,300	29,338,050	80.31
XXII	19,824,265	53,147,720	33,323,455	168.09
R'l estate	427,360,884	742,134,350	314,773,466	73.66
Personal	181,423,471	305,292,699	123,869,228	68.28
Aggregate	608,784,355	1,047,427,049	438,642,694	72.05
Taxes	18,203,953	23,566,240	5,362,287	29.05
Pub. debt	35,973,597	73,373,552	37,399,955	103.96

Wards.	Value 1870.	Value 1875.	Inc. from 1870.	Per Cent.
I	$53,587,300	$51,261,400	*$2,325,900	*4.34
II	29,225,000	28,045,206	*1,159,794	*3.97
III	32,435,000	31,958,300	*476,700	*1.47
IV	12,255,775	12,594,725	338,950	2.76
V	41,476,200	38,244,700	*3,231,500	*7.79
VI	20,819,850	21,422,150	602,300	2.89
VII	14,463,600	16,038,000	1,574,400	10.88
VIII	31,081,800	34,374,900	3,356,100	10.80
IX	22,932,700	25,809,500	2,876,800	12.55
X	13,930,700	17,112,030	3,181,330	22.84
XI	13,131,500	14,855,900	1,724,400	13.13
XII	48,855,875	67,064,385	18,208,510	37.27
XIII	7,452,000	9,587,800	2,135,800	28.66
XIV	20,907,310	22,391,410	1,484,100	7.09
XV	48,359,750	51,509,250	3,149,500	6.50
XVI	28,928,450	32,248,750	3,320,300	11.48
XVII	23,822,100	31,327,300	7,505,200	31.51
XVIII	60,081,750	65,104,700	5,022,950	8.36
XIX	71,209,020	116,051,965	44,842,945	62.97
XX	27,238,680	36,026,650	8,787,970	32.26
XXI	64,660,300	72,511,400	7,851,100	12.14
XXII	53,147,720	65,475,615	12,327,895	23.20
R. estate	742,134,350	861,012,830	118,878,480	16.02
Personal	305,272,699	217,300,154	*84,992,455	*27.84
Aggregate	1,047,427,049	178,312,984	30,885,935	2.95
Taxes	23,566,240	32,347,745	8,781,505	37.26
Pub. debt	73,373,552	114,003,145	40,629,593	55.38

Note.—The debt for 1875 does not include revenue bonds (over $15,000,000) to be paid during the year from the current taxes.

A SCHOOL TEACHER'S STRATAGEM IN LOVE.

A Southern paper says that some months since a young lady, twenty-five years of age, went into Botetourt County, Va., from an adjoining county, and took charge of a school. The lady with whom she boarded soon thought she could see an attachment spring up between the school-marm and her son of eighteen; but when she approached the lady on the subject she was told that her son was altogether too young to be attractive in her eyes. So she dismissed all suspicions at once. Friday evening the school closed, and on Saturday the teacher left for home. Sunday morning, after the rest of the family had left for church, this young man followed on, and now they are one flesh. It seems that when packing her trunk to leave she took care to put in nearly all of his clothes, and had also made arrangements to have some one meet him with conveyance a few miles from home.

THE WHEAT CROP IN KANSAS.

The Wichita (Kansas) *Beacon* says: "The harvest throughout this portion of Kansas has been completed, and the yield is the heaviest ever known. The estimated wheat crop in this and the four adjoining counties is 4,000,000 bushels, 1,000,000 of which is the product of this county. The average yield per acre is from twenty-three to thirty bushels, some fields running as high as forty bushels. Four hundred and seventy-five reapers and thirty-five threshers have been sold here to harvest and thresh the crop of this valley, which has been saved in good condition, much of the grain weighing from sixty-three to sixty-five pounds to the bushel. The recent rains insure a magnificent crop of corn, which is now in roasting-ear, and from eight to twelve feet high. The oat crop is large and promises an abundant yield. The acreage in rye, barley, and flax is limited, though in the most promising condition."

SEND HIM ALONG.

Somebody down in Mississippi has discovered a "large-brained and large-hearted old Democrat" that he wants sent to Congress from the Sixth District of the State. This is the way in which he talks about him, and he must be a pretty strong man to bear it all modestly:

"Roderic Seal is a man of big brain, sharpened and expanded by long professional culture. His talents are of a very high order, and those who know him best and who see him most frequently at the bar, appreciate him the more. His energy, industry, and methodical habits are proverbial. He is a profound thinker, and a ready and powerful speaker—an experienced legislator and a trained and skillful parliamentarian."

A CLERGYMAN'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

Rev. Dr. Luther Lee, a venerable clergyman, and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in Northville, Mich., on the 29th of July. For fifty-four years he has been a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his friends made the anniversary a notable and memorable one to him and his wife. Dr. and Mrs. Lee have had seven children, of whom four survive. Three sons have died, one at the age of fourteen, one in the Army aged thirty-four, and one recently at Syracuse, aged forty-seven. The four living children are Mrs. Loretta Matherson, Mary Lee, Luther Lee, Jr., and Charles Lee. The worthy couple have fourteen grandchildren and two great grandchildren. Three of the children were present, Charles being absent at Norfolk, Va., where Luther, the eldest surviving son, is Collector of Customs. Four of the grandchildren were also present.

A BIG TREE FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

California papers mention the fact that a Mr. Vivian is preparing a large piece of one of the Tulare County big trees to exhibit at the Centennial next year. The piece of timber selected is sixteen feet long and twenty-one feet in diameter at one end and nineteen at the other. The heart of this will be taken out, leaving only about one foot of the body of the tree attached to the shell or bark. It is necessary to divide it into this number of parts in order to allow it to pass through the numerous tunnels between California and Philadelphia. The eight parts will weigh between 30,000 and 40,000 pounds, and will require two cars for transportation. One solid foot of this tree weighs seventy-two pounds, being ten pounds heavier than so much water. This timber was taken out of the "General Lee," a tree 275 feet high. It contained over 200,000 feet of lumber, besides, probably, about 200 cords of wood. The "General Grant," a much larger brother tree than the "General Lee," and the largest in the world, growing in the same grove, is left standing.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL INCIDENT.

A Vermont paper tells this story: "In a Sunday-school, not a hundred miles away, last Sunday, a young man—we won't call his name, as he is unusually modest—made his appearance, probably the first time for years that he had been in such a place, and was invited by one of the teachers, a Deacon, to take a seat with his class. In the course of the lesson the question came up, 'Who were the Sadducees?' No one in the class answered it, and finally the teacher turned to our friend and said, 'Brother, can't you tell us who the Sadducees were?' Well, we suppose no question could be asked by mortal lips but what the individual referred to would have some answer ready. This, however, was a poser, as his acquaintance with Scripture personages is not very extensive. However, after a moment's thought, he replied, 'I don't exactly know, but so far as I can recollect they were a hard set of ducks.' The good Deacon pondered a moment, and then clutching the meaning of the slang phrase, replied, 'Yes, brother, I believe you are right; they were a hard set, worse than the Universalists.'"

BOILED WATER.

Fastidious Boston is a little agitated by reports that Lake Cochituate is now used as a bathing-place by the million, and as the million, from the very necessity of the case, are rather nasty when they bathe—or why else should they bathe?—they think the chances are that they are in the way to have bad water. One of their papers encouragingly throws out this suggestion: "We hear a great deal of eating dirt, but we believe there is more drinking of dirt than there is of eating it. If you would have clean Cochituate, boil it, then let it stand till it is cold, and then ice it. In an hour, or even less, it will be as clean as anything well can be made in this dirtiest of all possible worlds."

WESTERN CATTLE FOR EUROPE.

The steamer St. Marco takes out from Boston to Liverpool 160 head of Western cattle, shipped by an English house which has previously taken live stock successfully from Montreal. The cattle are arranged in four parallel lines between decks, two at the outside and two amidships. They are thoroughly secured and so arranged that they can lie down comfortably. One row from the outside faces a corresponding row from amidships, and between these rows are ample feeding facilities, with room for the keeper to pass between. The cattle, as they were driven aboard the ship, were in excellent condition, and the average weight was about 1,800 pounds.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN THE FIELD.

GEN. HAYES AT MARION—PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ON BUSINESS—DEMOCRATIC RULE IN THE STATE—THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The following is the speech of Gen. R. B. Hayes, delivered at Marion, Ohio, on Saturday evening:

Fellow-citizens of Lawrence County: It is a gratification, for which I wish to make my acknowledgements to the Republican Committee of this county, to have the privilege of beginning, in behalf of the Republicans of Ohio, the oral discussions of this important political canvass before the people of Lawrence County. Although my residence is separated from yours by the whole breadth of the State, we are not strangers. We have met before on similar occasions, and some of you were my comrades in the Union Army during a considerable part of the great civil conflict which ended ten years ago. Those who had the honor and the happiness to serve together during that memorable struggle are not likely to forget each other. We shall forever regard those four years as the most interesting period of our lives. When the Republican Party, with Abraham Lincoln as President, received the Government from the hands of the Democratic Party, fifteen years ago, the Union of the fathers was destroyed. A hostile nation dedicated to perpetual slavery had been established south of the Potomac, and claimed jurisdiction over one-third of the people and territory of the Republic. These States were "dissevered, discordant, belligerent"—our land was rent with civil feud and ready to be drenched in fraternal blood. Now, behold the change! The Union is re-established on firmer foundations than ever before. Brave men in the South who were then in battle array against us now stand side by side with Union soldiers with no shadow of discord between them. Slavery, which was then an impassable gulf between the hostile sections is now gone, and good men of the South unite with good men of the North in thanking God that it is forever a thing of the past. Then there was no freedom of speech or of the press—no friendly mingling together of the people of the two sections of the country. Now the people of the South receive and greet as a fellow-citizen and a friend the Vice President—a citizen of Massachusetts and an anti-slavery man from his youth, and Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina send their distinguished sons to celebrate with New-England the Centennial anniversaries of the early battles of the Revolution. The men of the North and the men of the South are now everywhere coming together in a spirit of harmony and friendship which this generation has not witnessed before, and which has not existed until now since Jefferson was startled by that "fire bell in the night," the Missouri question, more than fifty years ago. In this era of good feeling and reconciliation a few men of morbid temperament, blind to what is passing before them, still talk of "bayonets" and "tyranny and cruelty to the South," and seek in vain to revive the prejudices and passions of the past. But there is barely enough of this angry dissent to remind us of the terrible scenes through which we have passed, and to fill us with gratitude that the house which was divided against itself is divided no longer, and that all of its inhabitants now have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life.

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Let us now proceed to the consideration of some of the questions which engage the attention of the people of Ohio. The war which the Democratic Party and its doctrines brought upon the country, left a large debt, heavy taxation, a depreciated currency and an unhealthy condition of business, which resulted two years ago in a financial panic and depression from which the country is now slowly recovering. With this condition of things the Democratic Party, in its recent State Convention at Columbus, undertook to deal. The most important part, in fact the only part of their platform in Ohio this year which receives or deserves much attention is that in which is proclaimed a radical departure on the subject of money from the teachings of all of the Democratic fathers. This Ohio Democratic doctrine inculcates the abandonment of gold and silver as a standard of value. Hereafter gold and silver are to be used as money only "where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin." The only currency for the people is to be paper money, issued directly by the General Government, "its volume to be made and kept equal to the wants of trade," and with no provision whatever for its redemption in coin. The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who opened the canvass for his party, states the money issue substantially as I have. Gen. Cary, in his Barnesville speech, says:

"Gold and silver, when used as money, are redeemable in any property there is for sale in the nation, will pay taxes for any debt, public or private. This alone gives them their money value. If you had a 100 gold eagles, and you could not exchange them for the necessaries of life, they would be trash, and you would be glad to exchange them for greenbacks or anything else that you could use to purchase what you require. With an absolute paper money, stamped by the Government and made a legal tender for all purposes, and its functions as money are as perfect as gold and silver can be."

This is the financial scheme which the Democratic Party asks the people of Ohio to approve at the election in October. The Republicans accept the issue. Whether considered as a permanent policy or as an expedient to mitigate present evils we are opposed to it. It is without warrant in the Constitution and it violates all sound financial principles.

DANGERS OF AN IRREDEEMABLE CURRENCY.

The objections to an inflated and irredeemable paper currency are so many that I do not attempt to state them all; they are so obvious and so familiar that I need not elaborately present or argue them. All of the mischief which commonly follows inflated and unconvertible paper money may be expected from this plan, and, in addition, it has very dangerous tendencies, which are peculiarly its own. An irredeemable and inflated paper currency promotes speculation and extravagance, and at the same time discourages legitimate business, honest labor, and economy. It dries up the true sources of individual and public prosperity. Overtrading and fast living always go with it. It stimulates the desire to incur debt; it causes high rates of interest; it increases importations from abroad; it has no fixed value; it is liable to frequent and great fluctuations, thereby rendering every pecuniary engagement precarious, and disturbing all existing contracts and expectations. It is the parent of panics. Every period of inflation is followed by a loss of confidence, a shrinkage of values, depression of business, panics, lack of employment, and widespread disaster and distress. The heaviest part of the calamity falls on those least able to bear it. The wholesale dealer, the middleman, and the retailer always endeavor to cover the risks of the fickle standard of value by raising their prices. But the men of small means and the laborer are thrown out of employment, and want and suffering are liable soon to follow. When Government enters upon the experiment of issuing irredeemable paper money there can be no fixed limit to its volume. The amount will depend on the interest of leading politicians, on their whims and on the excitement of the hour. It affords such facility for contracting debt that extravagant and corrupt government expenditures are the sure result. Under the name of public improvements the wildest expenditures, contrived for private gain, are undertaken, indefinite expansion becomes the rule, and, in the end, bankruptcy, ruin, and repudiation.

"CENTRALIZATION" AND INFLATION.

During the last few years a great deal has been said about the centralizing tendency of recent events in our history. The increasing power of the Government at Washington has been a favorite theme for Democratic declamation. But where, since the foundation of the Government, has a proposition been seriously entertained which would confer such monstrous and dangerous powers on the general Government as this inflation scheme of the Ohio Democracy? During the war for the Union, solely on the ground of necessity, the Government issued the legal-tender, or greenback currency. But they accompanied it with a solemn pledge in the following words of the act of June 30 1864:

"Nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued ever exceed $400,000,000, and such additional sum, not exceeding $50,000,000, as may be temporarily required for redemption of temporary loans."

But the Ohio inflationists, in a time of peace, on grounds of mere expediency, propose an inconvertible paper currency, with its volumes limited only by the discretion or caprice of its issuers, or their judgment as to the wants of trade. The most distinguished gentleman whose name is associated with the subject once said "the process must be conducted with great skill and caution, * * * by men whose position will enable them to guard against any evil," and using a favorite illustration he said: "The Secretary of the Treasury ought to be able to judge. His hand is upon the pulse of the country. He can feel all the throbbings of the blood in the arteries. He can tell when the blood flows too fast and strong, and when expansion should cease." This brings us face to face with the fundamental error of this dangerous policy. The trouble is the pulse of the patient will not so often decide the question as the interest of the doctor. No man, no Government, no Congress is wise enough and pure enough to be trusted with this tremendous power over the business and property and labor of the country. That which concerns so intimately all business should be decided, if possible, on business principles, and not be left to depend on the exigencies of politics, the interests of party, or the ambition of public men. It will not do for property, for business, or for labor to be at the mercy of a few political leaders at Washington, either in or out of Congress. The best way to prevent it is to apply to paper money the old test sanctioned by the experience of all nations—let it be convertible into coin. If it can respond to this test it will be, as nearly as possible, sound, safe, and stable.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM DESTROYING BUSINESS CONFIDENCE.

The Republicans of Ohio are in favor of no sudden or harsh measures. They do not propose to force resumption by a contraction of the currency. They see that the ship is headed in the right direction, and they do not wish to lose what has already been gained. They are satisfied to leave to the influence of time and the inherent energy and resources of the country the work that yet remains to be done to place our currency at par. We believe that what our country needs to revive business and to give employment to labor is a restoration of confidence. We need confidence in the stability and soundness of the financial policy of the Government. That confidence has for many months past been slowly but steadily increasing. The Columbus Democratic platform comes in as a disturbing element, and gives a severe shock to reviving confidence. How great the shock which was given to returning confidence by the Democratic action at Columbus abundantly appears by the manner in which the platform is received by the liberal and the English and the German Democratic press throughout the United States. The liberal press and the German press, so far as I have observed, in the strongest terms condemn the platform. They speak of it as disturbing confidence, shaking credit, and threatening repudiation. A large part of the Democratic press of other States is hardly less emphatic. It would be strange indeed if this were otherwise. In Ohio, less than two years ago, the convention which nominated Gov. Allen resolved, speaking of the Democratic Party, that "it recognizes the evils of an irredeemable paper currency, but insists that in the return to specie payment care should be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country, or unjustly injure the debtor class." There was no inflation then. Now come the soft money leaders of the Democratic Party, and try to pursuade the people that the promises of the United States should only be redeemed by other promises, and that it is sound policy to increase them.

ITS EFFECT ON THE NATIONAL CREDIT ABROAD.

The credit of the nation depends on its ability and disposition to keep its promises. If it fails to keep them, and suffers them to depreciate, its credit is tainted, and it must pay high rates of interest on all of its loans. For many years we must be a borrower in the markets of the world. The interest-bearing debt is over $1,700,000,000. If we could borrow money at the same rate with some of the great nations of Europe we could save perhaps two per cent. per annum on this sum. Thirty or forty millions a year we are paying on account of tainted credit. The more promises to pay an individual issues without redeeming them the worse becomes his credit. It is the same with nations. The legal-tender note for $5 is the promise of the United States to pay that sum in the money of the world, in coin. No time is fixed for its payment. It is, therefore, payable on presentation, on demand. It is not paid, it is past due, and it is depreciated to the extent of twelve per cent. The country recognizes the necessities of the situation and waits, and is willing to wait, until the productive business of the country enables the Government to redeem. But the Columbus financiers are not satisfied. They demand the issue of more promises. This is inflation. No man can doubt the result. The credit of the nation will inevitably suffer. There will be further depreciation. A depreciation of ten per cent. diminishes the value of the present paper currency from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. Its effect on business would be disastrous in the extreme. The present legal tenders have a certain steadiness because there is a limit fixed to their amount. Public opinion confides in that limit. But let that limit be broken down and all is uncertainty. The authors of this scheme believe inflation is a good thing. When this subject was under discussion a few years ago, the Cincinnati *Inquirer* said: "The issue of $2,000,000,000 of currency would only put it in the power of each voter to secure $400 for himself and family to spend in the course of a lifetime. Is there any voter who thinks that is too much, more than he will want?" This shows what the platform means. It means inflation without limit, and inflation is the downward path to repudiation. It means ruin to the nation's credit and to all individual credit. All the rest of the world have the same standard of value. Our promises are worthless as currency the moment you pass our boundary line. Even in the country very extensive sections still use the money of the world. Texas, the most promising and flourishing State of the South, uses coin. California and the other Pacific States and Territories do the same. Look at their condition. Texas and California are not the least prosperous part of the United States. This scheme cannot be adopted. The opinion of the civilized world is against it. The vast majority of the ablest newspapers of the country are against it. The best minds of the Democratic Party are against it. The last three Democratic candidates for the Presidency were against it. The German citizens of the United States, so distinguished for industry, for thrift, and for soundness of judgment in all practical money affairs, are a unit against it. The Republican party is against it. The people of Ohio will, I am confident, decide in October to have nothing to do with it.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS SACRIFICED TO THE SPOILS DOCTRINE.

Two years ago the Democratic Party came fully into power in Ohio in the State Legislature, and, for the first time in twenty years, elected the Executive of the State. They were also intrusted with the affairs of the leading cities and a majority of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State. It would be profitable to inquire how this came about and what are the results. In the course of the canvass it is my purpose to show in detail how unfortunate their management of State affairs has been. It will appear on investigation that the interests of the State in the benevolent, penal, and reformatory institutions have been sacrificed to the spoils doctrine; how the cities, and especially the chief city of the State, has suffered by the corruption of its rulers; how public expenditures have been increased, until the aggregate of taxation in Ohio, in this time of money depression, is vastly larger than ever before; how the number of salaried officers was increased; how the members of the Legislature were corrupted by bribery notorious and shameless, and how the dominant party utterly failed to deal with corruption as duty and the good name of the State demanded. Fallacious and deceptive statements have been made as to the reduction of the levy for State taxes and as to the appropriations. It is enough now to say that the aggregate taxation in Ohio in 1874 was over $27,000,000, a larger sum than was ever before collected by tax-gatherers in Ohio.

WAR ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Altogether the most interesting questions in our State affairs are those which relate to the passage by the last Legislature of the Geghan bill, and the war which the sectarian wing of the Democratic Party is now waging against the public schools. In the admirable speech made by Judge Taft at the Republican State Convention he sounded the key note to the canvass on this subject. He said: "Our motto must be universal liberty and universal suffrage, secured by universal education." Before we discuss these questions it may be well, in order that there may be no excuse for further misrepresentation, to show by whom this subject was introduced into politics, and to state explicitly that we attack no sect and no man, either Protestant or Jew, Catholic or unbeliever, on account of his conscientious convictions in regard to religion. Who began the agitation of this subject? Why is it agitated? All parties have taken hold of it. The Democratic Party in their State Convention made it the topic of their longest resolution. In their platform they gave it more space than to any other subject except the currency. Many of the Democratic county conventions also took action upon it. The Republican State Convention passed resolutions on the question. It is stated that it was considered in about forty Republican county conventions. The State Teachers' Association at their last meeting passed unanimously the following resolution. Mr. Tappan, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a free, impartial, and unsectarian education to every child in the State, and that any division of the school fund or appropriation of any part thereof to any religious or private school would be injurious to education and the best interests of the Church.

An able address by Rev. Dr. Jeffers, of Cleveland, showing the "perils which threaten our public schools," was emphatically applauded by that intelligent body of citizens. The assemblies of the different religious denominations in the State which have recently been held, have generally, and I think without exception, passed similar resolutions. If blame is to attach to all who consider and discuss this question before the public we have had a very large body of offenders. But I have not named all who are engaged in it. I have not named those who began it—those who for years have kept it up—those who in the press, on the platform, in the pulpit, in legislative bodies, in city councils and in school boards, now unceasingly agitate the question. Everybody knows who they are. Everybody knows that the sectarian wing of the Democratic Party began this agitation, and that it is bent on the destruction of our free schools. If Republicans acting on the defensive disscuss the subject and express the opinion that the Democratic Party cannot safely be trusted, they are denounced in unmeasured terms. Gen. Carey calls them "political knaves" and "fools" and "bigots." But it is very significant that no Democratic speaker denounces those who began the agitation. All their epithets are leveled at the men who are on the right side of the question. Agitation on the wrong side—agitation against the schools—may go on. It meets no condemnation from leading Democratic candidates and speakers. The reason is plain. Those who mean to destroy the school system constitute a formidable part of the Democratic Party, without whose support that party, as the Legislature was told last Spring, cannot carry the county, the city, nor the State. The sectarian agitation against the public schools was begun many years ago. During the last few years it has steadily and rapidly increased, and has been encouraged by various indications of possible success. It extends to all of the States where schools at the common expense have been long established. Its triumphs are mainly in the large towns and cities. It has already divided the schools, and in a considerable degree impaired and limited their usefulness. The glory of the American system of education has been that it was so cheap that the humblest citizen could afford to give his children its advantages, and so good that the man of wealth could nowhere provide for his children anything better. This gave the system its most conspicuous merit; it made a republican system. The young of all conditions of life are brought together and educated on terms of perfect equality. The tendency of this is to assimilate and to fuse together the various elements of our population, to promote unity, harmony, and general good will in our American society. But the enemies of the American sy[illegible]

tem have begun the work of destroying it. They have forced away from the public schools in many towns and cities one-third or one-fourth of their pupils, and sent them to schools which it is safe to say are no whit superior to those they have left. These youths are thus deprived of the associations and the education in practical republicanism and American sentiments which they peculiarly need. Nobody questions their constitutional and legal right to do this, and to do it by denouncing the public schools. Sectarians have a lawful right to say that these schools are "a relic of paganism, that they are Godless," and that "the secular school system is a social cancer." But when, having thus succeeded in dividing the schools, they make that a ground for abolishing school taxation, dividing the school fund, or otherwise destroying the system, it is time that its friends should rise up in its defense. We all agree that neither the Government nor political parties ought to interfere with religious sects. It is equally true that religious sects ought not to interfere with the Government or with political parties. We believe that the cause of good government and the cause of religion both suffer by all such interference. But if sectarians make demands for legislation of political parties, and threaten a party with opposition at the elections in case the required enactments are not passed; and if the political party yields to such threats, then those threats, those demands, and that action of the political party become a legitimate subject of political discussion, and the sectarians who thus interfere with the legislation of the State are alone responsible for the agitation which follows.

SECTARIAN INFLUENCE IN LEGISLATION.

And now, a few words as to the action of the last Legislature on this subject. After an examination of the Geghan bill we shall, perhaps, come to the conclusion that in itself it is not of great importance. I would not undervalue the conscientious scruples on the subject of religion of a convict in the Penitentiary, or of any unfortunate person in any State institution. But the provision of the Constitution of the State covers the whole ground. It needs no awkwardly framed statute of doubtful meaning, like the Geghan bill, to accomplish the object of the organic law. The old Constitution of 1802 and the Constitution now in force, of 1851, are substantially alike. Both declare (I quote section 7, article 1, Constitution of 1851):

"All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship against his consent; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the right of conscience be permitted."

If the Geghan bill is merely a re-enactment of this part of the Bill of Rights, it is a work of supererogation, and it is not strange that the Legislature did not, when it was introduced, favor its passage. The author of the bill wrote, "The members claim that such a bill is not needed." The same opinion prevails in New-Jersey, where a similar bill is said to have been defeated by a vote of 3 to 1. But the sectarians of Ohio were resolved on the passage of this bill. Mr. Geghan, its author, wrote to Mr. Murphy, of Cincinnati:

"We have a prior claim upon the Democratic Party. The elements composing the Democratic Party in Ohio to-day are made up of Irish and German Catholics, and they have always been loyal and faithful to the interests of the party. Hence the party is under obligations to us, and we have a perfect right to demand of them as a party, inasmuch as they are in control of the State Legislature and State Government, and were by both our means and votes placed where they are to-day, and that they should, as a party, redress our grievances."

The organ of the friends of the bill published this letter, and among other things said:

"The political party with which nine-tenths of the Catholic voters affiliate, on account of past services that they will never forget, now controls the State. Withdraw the support which Catholics have given to it, and it will fall in this city, county, and State as speedily as it has risen to its long-lost position and power. That party is now on trial. Mr. Geghan's bill will test the sincerity of its professions."

That threat was effectual. The bill was passed, and the sectarian organ therefore said:

"The unbroken solid vote of the Catholic citizens of the State will be given to the Democracy at the Fall elections."

In regard to those who voted against the bill it is said: "They have dug their political grave; it will not be our fault if they do not fill it. When any of them appear again in the political arena we will put upon them a brand that every Catholic citizen will understand." No defense of this conduct of the last Legislature has yet been attempted. The facts are beyond dispute. This is the first example of open and successful sectarian interference with legislation in Ohio. If the people are wise they will give it such a rebuke in October that, for many years at least, it will be the last. But it is claimed that the schools are in no danger. Now that public attention is aroused to the importance of the subject it is probable that in Ohio they are safe. But their safety depends on the rebuke which the people shall give to the party which yielded last Spring at Columbus to the threats of their enemies. It is said that no political party "desires the destruction of the schools." I reply, no political party "desired" the passage of the Geghan bill, but the power which hates the schools passed the bill. The sectarian wing of the Democratic party rules that party to-day in the great commercial metropolis of the nation. It holds the balance of power in many of the large cities of the country. Without its votes the Democratic party would lose every large city and county in Ohio and every Northern State. In the Presidential canvass of 1864 it was claimed that Gen. McClellan was as good a Union man as Abraham Lincoln, and that he was as much opposed to the rebellion. An eminent citizen of this place replied: "I learn from my adversaries. Who do the enemies of the Union want elected? The man they are for, I am against." So I would say to the friends of the public schools, "How do the enemies of universal education vote?" If the enemies of the free schools give their "unbroken solid vote" to the Democratic ticket, the friends of the schools will make no mistake if they vote the Republican ticket. The Republicans enter upon this important canvass with many advantages. Their adversaries are loaded with the record of the last Legislature. Democratic Legislatures have not been fortunate in Ohio. Since the present division of parties twenty years ago no Democratic Legislature had ever failed to bring defeat to its party. The people of Ohio have never been willing to venture on the experiment of two Democratic Legislatures in succession. The Democratic inflation platform offends German Democrats, has driven off the Liberal Republicans, and is accepted by very few old-fashioned Democrats in its true intent and meaning. The Republicans are out of power in the cities and in the State and are everywhere taking the offensive. If Democrats assail them on account of some affair of years ago, or in a distant Southern State, or at Washington, Republicans reply by pointing to what Democrats are now doing in their own cities or have just done in the last Legislature. The materials for such retort are abundant and ready at hand. The Republicans are embarrassed by no entangling alliance with the sectarian enemies of the public schools, and they have yielded to no sectarian demands or dictation in public affairs. We rejoice to see indication of an active canvass and a large vote at the election. Such a canvass and such a vote in Ohio never yet resulted in a Democratic victory. Our motto is, honest money for all and free schools for all. There should be no inflation which will destroy the one and no sectarian interference which will destroy the other.

THE SOUTHERN RICE CROP.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser* of July 27 says: "Up to two weeks since we have had nothing but the most favorable advices from the rice plantations. It is true that even then the planters of the upland rice were beginning to be fearful, and some had been already injured, but the signs were so favorable for rain that all had anticipated it, and the fears were confined to a few. But to-day such is not the case. The upland rice has been seriously injured, and many of the lowland planters are becoming anxious, particularly those on the Ogeechee and Altamaha. On many plantations along these rivers the water is so low that many of the fields cannot be flooded at all, and others only partially. One of the planters on the Altamaha writes: 'We have had no rain (with the exception of a squall) for the past two months, and the destruction of highland crops is certainly very serious, and you can well understand that rice crops must be affected under such a protracted drought, accompanied by such intense heat.' At other points the water is becoming salt, and cannot be used; and it will require the heaviest kinds of showers to place the rivers at a proper height, so as to protect these crops.

Since writing the above our city has been visited with quite a delightful shower, and the prospects are at present that there will be more before long. This has been a God send, and if it has been general through the country, all will have cause to be thankful. We are watching the rice crops anxiously, and will report their condition from time to time; but unless more rain comes, we are fearful that we may have nothing but bad accounts."

QUEER WELCOME AT A HOTEL.

They seem to have had some queer goings-on at a hotel in Goshen, Ind., on the night of July 27. A telegram to the Chicago *Times* gives the history thus: "A lady named Lawrence arrived in Goshen, and on inquiring for a hotel was directed to one near the depot. The lady retired for the night and soon after was awakened by some one trying the door, and then the face of a man appeared in the transom above the door. The villain, seeing that the lady was aroused from her slumbers, disappeared in the darkness. In about half an hour the same face appeared again above the door, and the lady, who was on the lookout for him, drew a revolver on the head, when it again disappeared. Several other attempts were made to enter the lady's chamber, but she frustrated them all. Finally, fearing death, or something more terrible, she arose, dressed herself, and, revolver in hand, started out of her room for the hotel office to settle her account, when she encountered the prowler in the hall, but the shining pistol put him to flight. The lady went to the passenger depot, where she sat all night, taking the early train for the West."

MARRIAGE WITHOUT ACQUAINTANCE.

There was a marriage in Middletown, this State, last Thursday evening, the parties being a young lady who has resided there and a telegraph operator from Peru, Ind. It is related that a little over a year since, through mutual friends, the parties commenced a correspondence, which finally culminated in the young man proposing marriage. The young lady gratefully accepting, Thursday was fixed upon as the happy day, and the young man arrived Wednesday evening. The young lady met him at the depot, from out the crowd they selected their destinies, and the next evening they were made one.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA: A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth Edition. Volume II. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1875.

A brief examination of this new issue of the best of our encyclopædias will suffice to show how much fresh work has been necessary in order to bring it up to the present state of knowledge. In our previous notice, when the first volume made its appearance, we gave an outline of the gradual growth of the work since the first edition was published. Some of the steps of its advancement were very considerable, corresponding, in fact, with the rapid additions that were being made in the progress of science. Some of the editions are especially remarkable for the vast amount of new matter which they contain, when compared with their predecessors. Yet, if we may judge from the volumes before us, it seems highly probable that there will be found as great a difference between the present edition and that which immediately preceded it as there is in any of the others. It is, however, different in kind. It is greater, certainly, in quantity, but it will be chiefly distinguished by its great difference in character. Immense additions have been made of late years to our stores of every branch of knowledge, but in very many instances they have rendered obsolete much that had been gathered together before, so that an outline of any particular subject has to be retraced from the beginning.

In the second volume, now just published, of the *Encyclopædia*, this feature in the present condition of science is more plainly reflected than it was in the former one. All the most important articles are rewritten, and there is a large number of excellent treatises from the pens of some of the ablest scholars in the several departments, which illustrate in a marked degree the points we have alluded to. One only—that on anthropology—stands in the relation which many of the essays in the older editions had. Anthropology may be said to have taken its place as a science only within the last twenty years. Dating it, as some do, from the appearance of Dr. Prichard's *Natural History of Man*, and not forgetting the attention that had for a short time been given to it in France, it nevertheless attained no general acceptance as a separate science till some time after the establishment of the Anthropological Society of London, and that was far within the time we have stated. But we will return to the essay itself presently.

The present volume extends from "Anaxagoras" to "Athenry," and comprises a number of subjects of more than ordinary interest. We cannot specially notice even a tithe of the most important, and a few, therefore, must suffice to indicate the manner in which they are treated.

"Angling" occupies a large space, and votaries of the rod and line will find much to interest and instruct. Under the word "aniline" we have a very clear and concise statement of the remarkable results, both to art and commerce, which have followed the discoveries of Unverdorben and Runge. But the first scientific paper of any length pertains to the animal kingdom, and is from the pen of Prof. Huxley. It deals only with the classification of animals, and, as might be supposed, the author points out the effect which the doctrine of evolution must necessarily have upon such inquiries. To effect a complete classification we must have a full knowledge, not only of the adult structure of every animal, but also of all the various modifications of structure through which it has passed. This was always admitted. But the doctrine of evolution, as formulated by Lamarck, and now "solidly built up" by Darwin, has introduced a new element. If existing animals are the latest terms of a long series of developments, then every animal has an "ancestral" as well as a "personal" embryology, and this cannot be lost sight of. But, as Prof. Huxley says, our knowledge at present of the two older elements is very imperfect, while as respects the third "it is utterly fragmentary." The inference, therefore, is that any system of classification based upon our present knowledge must be, if not inaccurate, extremely inconclusive. The author evidently feels this. He, indeed, alludes to the extreme difficulty of grouping known facts into general propositions in consequence of the shifting condition of our knowledge of these facts. He puts forward, however, a system of classification based upon his own views, which commends itself to a careful consideration. The first great division depends on the circumstance that in certain of the lower animals the substance of the body is not differentiated into cells which give rise to tissues, whereas in all other animals the protoplasmic mass is converted into cells, which become metamorphosed into the tissues of the body. The first passes under the old name of Protozoa, and includes animals from the Monera to the ciliated Infusoria. Mr. Huxley sufficiently explains why these last, although sometimes of comparatively complex structure, should be comprised in this division.

For the next division he adopts the term Metazoa, as suggested by Haeckel, and in it are included all the rest of the animal kingdom from Porifera to the Vertebrata. Without far exceeding the space at our disposal it would be useless to attempt to trace out the reasons through which subdivisions are arrived at. But the points thus far indicated are a key to the whole. It harmonizes completely with the most recent results of biological research, and presents a system which, although open to criticism, is a consistent corollary to the doctrine of evolution.

The article on Anthropology was intrusted to the care of Dr. E. B. Tyler, who has furnished a very complete summary of the several bearings of this science. He justly ranks it as the highest section of both zoology and biology, while some half dozen other separate branches of knowledge contribute to its elucidation. Here, too, the doctrine of evolution has been of great assistance. Comparative anatomy and physiology have gained a higher and more perfect understanding of man himself and his place in nature by treating the human species as one member of a long series of related organisms, than they could have reached by regarding him as a separate and an isolated creation. Dr. Tyler regrets that other sciences, especially "psychology, ethics, and even philology and sociology, have so little followed so profitable an example." He insists upon the broad demarkation of anthropology as a separate science, leaving the students of its contributories to go each his own path, while the anthropologist himself collects and co-ordinates the results of their investigations.

In summarizing these results as they now appear Dr. Tyler considers, first, man's place in nature, noting the anatomical differences in the anthropomorphous apes, and defining a classification of the higher animals in a manner which is worthy of comparison with some remarks in an able paper by Prof. St. George Mivart that follows. He then points to psychological differences and peculiarities of bodily structure; and afterward proceeds to discuss the origin of man, and the various races of mankind, in which latter consideration he leans to the views of Prof. Huxley rather than to those of Pickering, Agassiz and others. The antiquity of the human race receives due attention and supplies matter of much interest. Evidence of language and of the development of civilization occupy, too, a large space; and thus the article becomes a somewhat comprehensive treatise upon this now popular science.

Somebody has chosen to take exception, in a recent publication, to a paper on "Apparitions," which appears here from the pen of Andrew Lang, and to sneer somewhat at the editor for having allowed himself to be drifted out of the strict limits of science. In a cyclopædia of this kind there is no reason whatever why those limits should be recognized, but many reasons why they should not. The subject of apparitions is, however, a perfectly legitimate one. It could not have been omitted and a mistake not made. It is as legitimate as "Animism," and Stahl and Comte would not have set that down as unworthy of notice. Since the memorable scene at Mount Gilboa, apparitions have engaged the attention of scientific as well as of unscientific men, and Mr. Lang seems to have borne that fact in mind. He also draws a broad distinction between the theory of apparitions as based upon Defoe's definition of the word, and the absurdities and trickeries of modern Spiritualism. So far from the article being out of place, it is exceedingly appropriate and seasonable, placing the subject upon its proper standpoint, measuring its bearings and importance, and weighing concisely much of the evidence that has been adduced. As Mr. Lang, alluding to Spiritualism, says: "No one can be surprised that men of science hold back from devoting valuable time to the investigation of phenomena associated with darkened rooms, hysterics, and confessed imposture." But that does not mean that there is nothing that comes under the head of apparitions which is unworthy of notice. The article is indeed both an able and an interesting one.

The arachnida are treated in a lengthy paper by Rev. O. P. Cambridge, and others on the annelida, by Dr. W. C. McIntosh, and "Annuities," by T. B. Sprague, are also noteworthy and weighty contributions, but all of them are too technical in character to render lengthened notice of them in these columns either necessary or desirable.

"Archæology" and "architecture" occupy a prominent place. The former is dealt with by Prof. Daniel Wilson and A. Stuart Murray; the latter by Prof. T. Hayter Lewis and G. Edmund Street. As might be supposed from the known tendencies of the two writers, Prof. Wilson regards his subject rather from an anthropological point of view, while Mr. Murray takes it in its classical aspect, so that jointly they have supplied a treatise of some breadth, and the reader can here study a topic which has proved highly attractive in recent times with every facility for obtaining a fair comprehension of the position it holds in science and literature, as well as in art.

The essay on architecture appears to have been more thoroughly a joint production. It is a history, not an elementary treatise. The general reader, therefore, will prize it highly, for the authors have had not only a clear apprehension of what is wanted in such a place as an encyclopedia, but they have accumulated a vast store of valuable information, and compressed it into fairly small compass, although more than ninety pages are filled by them. A very brief space is devoted, first, to an enumeration of the principles of the art, the elements of architectural perfection, proportion, size, harmony, symmetry, ornament, and color. The authors then go on to trace its rise and progress, starting from the remains of prehistoric structures, such as monoliths, cromlechs, and Druidical circles, as well as some of the old remains that are left to us in the Orkneys, Sardinia, and a few other places. But for the earliest efforts in the art—grand in their infancy—they turn to Egypt. Here we have the characteristics of the Egyptian style, with elaborate description of the Pyramids, the Sphinxes, tombs, temples, and private dwellings of the people who lived ten or fifteen centuries before the Christian era. The architecture of the Jews follows; then Indian, Assyrian, and Persian architecture are described, which, with a note on the modes of Asia Minor, leads down to the Grecian era. A few too popular errors as to the origin of some of the orders of the Greeks and Romans will be found here corrected, the whole subject being treated in considerable detail. The effect of the introduction of Christianity is pointed out—the sudden cessation of the old Roman style, the fact that for nearly 700 years buildings of any importance were almost all ecclesiastical, and then those changes of forms which "culminated in the glories of Lincoln and Canterbury."

The writers have taken care to sketch succinctly the origin of the pointed style of architecture, in which they show the pointed arch to have been of much earlier origin than is popularly supposed. Under this head they include the early English, of which but few specimens (little more than a hundred) are now left to us. Among the most beautiful are Britford Church, Wiltshire, and the church of Earls Barton, Northamptonshire, both of which may be known to many tourists, to all probably who care to appreciate these things. The development of Gothic architecture in England from the time of Henry II., in the twelfth century, to that of Henry VIII., in the sixteenth, is given at some length, and is followed by a similar history as traceable in Scotland, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy. A special section is devoted to the modern Italian school of architecture, and another to the modern English, in both of which will be found many suggestive observations which are worthy of mark. Saracenic, Chinese, and ancient American architecture are treated at length, and profusely illustrated; and the article closes with a general survey of the present position of the art, wherein the architecture of the United States is not lost sight of, and a chapter on the application of color to architecture. The Capitol at Washington forms one of the illustrations.

We must now pass over a number of subjects prominently discussed in this volume, and among them merely mention treatises on "Archery," by James Sharpe; on "Aristotle" and "Aristophanes," by Sir Alexander Grant and R. C. Jebb; on "Arms and Armor," by Joseph Anderson; "Armies," by Col. G. Pomeroy Colley; "Artillery," by Lieut. E. H. Hayter Collen, and a short but scholarly paper which, if space permitted, we should like to notice at more length, from the pen of Prof. Max Müller, under the word "Aryan."

Jules Audrieu supplies the necessities of the word "Astrology," tracing the prevalence of it into prehistoric times, defining its nature in later periods, then describing the ordinary proceedings of the astrologers, and closing with a number of salient facts in their history which have been remarkable either for their fulfillment or for the ruin and confusion they brought upon their authors. Immediately, and very fitly, following this is an essay on "Astronomy," written by Mr. Proctor.

This subject is treated under two heads—first, the history of the science, and then theoretical astronomy. The former has been given so often that there would seem little to be added to what has already been made familiar. Mr. Proctor has, however, gathered together a number of very interesting facts, which, although well enough known to the student, will be new, for the most part, to the general reader. He has also brought out anew many items that have been buried in the pages of history and almost forgotten. In the second portion he has risen much above the level he assumed, generally with a purpose, in some of his best known works. Mr. Proctor's favorite style is observable. He deals with the whole circuit of the starry heavens, and in a manner which is essentially popular. At the same time he has evidently experienced the feeling that he was writing for a wider circle than that which he has been more in the habit of addressing. While, therefore, he is sufficiently explicit that any one of ordinary intelligence may follow him, he does not avoid technicalities. Even here, however, his facility of explanation serves him, and in the most technical portions of a long and comparatively exhaustive treatise, there is nothing which a very small modicum of mathematical knowledge will not enable the most ordinary reader to understand. The author brings down his descriptions to include the most recent discoveries, and so as to mark with a well-defined line the present condition of knowledge in theory as well as in fact. When, indeed, the purpose of this article in its present place is remembered, and the difficulties of compressing so large a science into so small a space are considered, we are disposed to regard it as one of the best, and possibly one of the most useful, productions of its author's somewhat prolific pen.

But here we must stop. We have endeavored rather to give a general idea of the system upon which this edition of the Encyclopedia is being produced, of the comprehensiveness of its reach, and of the completeness of the separate articles themselves, than to hope to do full justice either to the volume as a whole or to any of its parts singly. But a careful perusal of it will, we think, convince every one who is open to conviction that the book is one well worthy of the time. The highest intellects are exercised in its production, and everywhere accuracy, completeness, and impartiality are observable in the manner in which difficult subjects are treated. Indeed, this second volume strengthens more than we had anticipated the conviction entertained when we examined the first, that all the high pretensions put forward as of old for the great dictionary as the first and ablest of its kind will be verified.

EXTINCT CHARACTERS.

SOME OF THE PECULIARITIES THAT VIRGINIA HAS LOST.

From the Richmond Whig.

Before the war Virginia was famous for a great number of marked and queer characters. They abounded throughout the State. Every city, every town, every county, and every neighborhood had them. They were worthy to adorn and illustrate comic almanacs. Not only were they queer in their dispositions, manners, notions, and talk, but they were queer in appearance. Eccentricity was expressed on every part of them. Many of them had such faces as are seen on old-fashioned door-knockers or umbrella-handles. If the whole number could have been taken in a group they would have formed a collection that would have been the wonder of the world. Some had hooked noses, hollow cheeks, sharp eyes, and pointed chins. Some had noses like *Bardolph* and mouths that could take in a whole dish at a mouthful if it was to their taste, just like the old Virginia country fire-places, that could take in a half-cord of wood at a time. Some were so fat that they might have sat for pictures of *Falstaff*. They "larded the lean earth as they walked." However variant in appearance, nearly all of them had two things in common—the love of liquor and the love of country. We put liquor first because the inspirations of patriotism were generally the results of liquor. The writer has before him as he writes the picture of seven such characters that he once saw at a fish-fry—all living within a range of five miles. They were indeed a strange lot. Some of them had considerable property, others had none, but lived upon their friends. When they tired of one house they would go to another, and they went to no houses that did not furnish good grub and a plenty of liquor.

But there were queer characters of a different sort, who cared nothing for high living—men who had some pet theory that they were everlastingly preaching up. Then there were the news-mongers, who would go to the country store, gather up all the news of the neighborhood and start off to give it circulation. There were men who did nothing but fish all day long; others who spent their time in hunting squirrels and other varmints. There were people who went through a range of counties mending clocks, who abounded in gossip. The peddlers were universally distrusted, but as universally welcomed, for they had the very articles that were needed in every household and that could not be procured at the neighboring store. Every neighborhood had its pet beggar, as well established as was Edie Ochiltree, "the King's bedesman."

Nearly all these odd characters have disappeared. In those good old times of which we speak almost everybody was well off, and society could afford to maintain a small army of these queer people, who afforded general amusement. They were like strolling players, going from place to place, and welcomed wherever they went.

Where are they now? It is the rarest thing to see one nowadays. They have disappeared, and no one can tell where they have gone. They certainly were not killed in the war, for they were non-combatants. Perhaps their accustomed grub failed them, and they died of starvation and broken hearts—"fracted and corroborate," as *Pistol* said of *Falstaff*.

Such characters are the products of a plethora of prosperity, of the "canker of a long peace." In times of difficulty and poverty there is no place for them. War and trouble eradicate eccentricities, smooth down sinuosities, and reduce people to a common level. Those who cannot undergo the process of assimilation pass out of sight and die off. There is no room for them.

The time may come—we hope it will—when some of those characters may reappear. They break the monotony of life, and some of them are not only embellishments to society, but supports to it.

One character, higher than all the rest, stands out from the canvas—a character quite common a half century ago, rare just anterior to the war, and now extinct; that of the real old Virginian, the cock of the walk in his neighborhood, whose virtues were integrity, hard-headedness, and love of State, and whose characteristic embellishments were a ruffled shirt, a gold-headed cane, a blue coat with brass buttons, and a buff waistcoat. Those respectable and influential old codgers were autocrats. They were generally magistrates, frequently members of "the Assembly," and were authority in all neighborhood and county matters. They had true grit, and would have died before they would have surrendered their "rights in the Territories." "They believed in the resolutions of '98-99," drank the best brandies and wines, and "chawed" excellent tobacco. Their prejudices and opinions were immovable, and their self-reliance and self-respect were such that they would scarcely have deferred to kings. As politicians, they were as bitter as soot. Some were Whigs and some Democrats. The former read the Richmond *Whig* as they did their Bible, and believed every word it contained. The latter swore by the Richmond *Enquirer* as the great sheet-anchor of the country. Those good, brave, hard-headed, hospitable old gentlemen have become extinct, like the mastodon and the dodo.

A LAWYER'S CRAZE.

HE PERSISTS IN DRAWING CHECKS ON BANKS IN WHICH HE HAS NO FUNDS.

From the Detroit Post, July 29.

Application was yesterday made to the Probate Court of Washtenaw county for letters of guardianship for the estate of William E. Cheever, a well-known lawyer of this city, who is alleged to be insane. Mr. Cheever, though having an office and doing business in this city, lives in Ypsilanti; hence the proceedings are had in Washtenaw county. The application was made by his brother, Henry M. Cheever, with the advice and consent of his relatives, Messrs. E. C. Hinsdale and C. I. Walker, and of other friends. Henry M. says that he has long had suspicions of the sanity of his brother in money matters, and this has so forced itself upon his attention within the past two or three months as to cause him deep anxiety. But he was not fully aware of the extent to which his brother's mania had been carried until it was brought to light by recent events. His attention was attracted to the subject some time since by his brother's fondness for making bank checks. He commenced in the first place by making these checks upon the bank, where he kept an account, and delivering them to creditors from time to time when they presented any claim. After a little it was observed that he did not seem to know, and it apparently made no difference with him whether he had a balance in the bank or not; he kept on drawing checks just the same. From this course of procedure he went on to draw checks on other banks, and it is now known that he has made as many as thirty checks in a day on banks in which he never had a cent deposited. These were all for small sums, never more than $25, and sometimes as low as forty cents. He would go out on the street with these and upon them would raise trifling amounts among his acquaintances, seldom asking for more than $5 at a time. Having once thus disposed of a check he seemed to have no further thought or recollection of it. His brother says that many instances of this kind have come to his knowledge within the past year, and he has settled up matters, paying out in the aggregate, he thinks, $700 or $800. He has talked with William E. candidly and earnestly in each instance, but the latter did not seem to comprehend the wrongfulness of the transactions. When his attention was called to one of them he would seem to remember nothing about it at first, and when the facts were repeated to him he would rub his hand and say, smilingly, "Oh, yes; that's all right; that has been fixed up." Not long since a warm friend of his, a business man in Ypsilanti, talked to him seriously about these matters; told him he might yet get into trouble, for he was making himself liable to criminal prosecution by such proceedings. He seemed to feel the force of the argument at first and promised never to do anything of the kind again, but before they parted, forgetting everything that had passed between them, he said: "By the way, can you let me have a little money on this check, (producing one.) I want to use some change and I haven't any currency with me. The friend turned from him convinced of his insanity. A few days since he met an acquaintance in front of a bank, and asked him to cash a check for $2, saying that the bank was closed, when its doors were open in plain sight. He has repeatedly done this when it was known that he had plenty of money in his pocket. Not long since he had a note to pay in Ypsilanti, and the money in his pocket with which to pay it. He started for the bank, but on the way paid the money to some one else, to whom he owed a small debt, and then joined a croquet party, having apparently, and as he says, forgotten all about his indebtedness at the bank.

These are some of the incidents which his brother, Henry M., relates of his monomania. He is apparently rational and intelligent in other matters, but his memory seems to be deficient, and where money is involved he appears to have a peculiar failing, to say the least. When a friend told him the other day, when he sought to get money on a check after promising to reform, that he was insane, he said: "Look in my eye; do I look like an insane man?" He has been doing a profitable law business, and has acquired something, though not a very large estate. This will be taken charge of by a guardian, who will probably be his brother Henry. The latter will square up the check business here, and will send the unfortunate man traveling, in the hope that change of scene and occupation may relieve his mind.

MORITURI SALUTAMUS.

EXACT SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SALUTATION.

The Providence *Journal* says: A fresh interest is given to these ancient Latin words by Mr. Longfellow's appropriation of them for his poem of tender farewells at the late Commencement at Bowdoin. Felicitous, however, as is this appropriation of words—and it seems to us that the very conception of such a use of them for the occasion is a poem of itself—the opening lines, in which they are translated, do not reproduce for us the original historical ideas. It was not "the gladiator's cry," nor was it "in the arena," or "face to face with the Roman populace." This same view enters into the great picture by Gerôme, of "The Gladiators," in which similar words are given as the subject of the picture, and descriptive of its scene in the Roman Amphitheatre. Indeed, we are inclined to think that Longfellow caught the fancy from this impressive painting, rather than from the ancient writers who have recorded the salutation. The real scene, as described by Tacitus and Suetonius, and also about a hundred years later, by the great writer, Dion Cassius, was not a gladiatorial combat in the Roman arena, but a sea fight, and no ordinary one either, but the great *Naumachia*, exhibited by the Emperor on the Lacus Fucinus, the modern *Lago di Fucino*, or, as it is generally called, the *Lago di Celano*. Tacitus, who describes in his *Annals* the place and the naval fight itself, makes no mention whatever of the incident of the salutation, a fact which has led some modern critics to discredit the incident altogether as a sensational fiction of other writers. The combatants were the so-called *naumachiarii*—the word used by Tacitus—and, as mentioned both by Suetonius and Dion, were condemned criminals, and they were to fight, just as in gladiatorial combats, until one of the parties was killed, unless saved by the interposing mercy of the Emperor. There is a slight difference in the form of the salutation as given by Suetonius and by Dion Cassius. The former puts the verb in the third person, *morituri te salutant*, the form which is used by Gerôme in his picture; while the latter has the third person, the Latin translation of which, *morituri salutamus*, is the form used by Longfellow in his poem. But another and more important difference is found in the two narratives. The Latin writer says that the Emperor replied to the *Ave* of the combatants in the words *Avete vos*; and that they, interpreting this salutation as granting them indulgence and exemption from fighting, first refused to go into the contest, but at length, partly by threats and partly by exhortations, were compelled to fight. The Greek writer, on the other hand, says that after the combatants had addressed their pathetic salutation to the Emperor, and had waited in vain for a favorable reply and were ordered to go on with the fight, they at last, and only upon compulsion, went into the murderous contest.

ON THE BORDER.

INCIDENTS OF A SUMMER VACATION AT NEWPORT.

Some Harvard College boys have been spending their vacation in the neighborhood of Newport, Vt., and one of them is writing out his experiences and observations for the Boston *Transcript*. We quote a few paragraphs:

A beautiful young lady was walking arm in arm with a young man an evening or two ago, into whose eyes she would sweetly smile.

"It's a lovely evening," said the fair one.

"Yes," replied her attendant.

They were silent and walked on.

"It was a lovely evening yesterday," said the beautiful girl as they came round again.

"Yes," meekly answered the young man, evidently at a loss what to say.

They came around a third time, and it was his turn now.

"I hope it will be a lovely evening to-morrow," said he.

"So do I," said she.

The eavesdropper arose, looked off on the water, from which the tints of the setting sun had not yet gone, and wondered whether all beautiful women were like this one.

Fashion, however, can never be dominant here; the beautiful forms of nature are too many. One can readily seek relief from the dizzy dance with tight shoes, and the light talk with the young lady of fashion, by rushing to the wild brook, climbing some of the majestic hills, or taking a ride on the beautiful lake.

The lake is called Memphremagog, as the Indians would have it, and means "beautiful water." Between Newport, which is at the upper or southern end, and Magog, a Canadian town at the other end, a distance of thirty miles, plies a good steamer known by the rather common name, The Lady of the Lake. The Captain is a first-class, good-natured fellow, and will stop at almost any point that more than one of the passengers want him to stop at. A party of us Harvard fellows who walked 232 miles to get to this place, got the obliging Captain of "The Lady" to stop the other day at the old landing at the foot of Owl's Head. This landing is at a gorge between Owl's Head and a lesser hill next to it. In this gorge is situated the Mountain House, which, before the railroad built up Newport and its hotel, used to be well patronized, but its many rooms are now all moldy and deserted, with the exception of one or two in which live a one-legged French Canadian and his stout wife, who make a living by fishing and picking the many red raspberries that grow in the gorge. There is no road to this hotel, and no way of getting to it except by boat.

The Canadians are not mean. The hotel-keepers will almost pay you to visit them, and the storekeepers are obliging and as polite as Frenchmen. Yesterday afternoon two of us walked over to Stanstead, a thriving town in Province Quebec, just over the line, and about nine miles from Newport. It is noted for the number of its tailor shops and dry-goods stores, where silks and cloths are kept, and whither the people of Northern Vermont flock to clothe themselves and buy kid gloves. We went over there last week for a pleasant drive, and got measured for some clothes we needed. Yesterday we went over again for a pleasant walk, and to get the clothes. Suits that in Boston cost from $35 to $45 can be had here from $19 to $26; and besides one is sure of getting good cloth as well as a good fit. The man who sold us the cloth and had the clothes made for us answered all our questions, showed us all his goods, gave us a lunch, and then harnessed a team, and said he would drive us back five miles, if we did not object, and would have gone all the way to Newport had it not been so late. What Yankee storekeeper would have done all this?

There is a man here—a Boston man, by the way—who owns considerable property. Not long ago he wanted a piece of woods of a few years' growth cleared. He got some men to do the job, and ordered them to clear away everything, but to spare the sugar maples. When he ought to have been elsewhere he came up to see whether the men were earning their wages.

"This all you have done?" said he. "Let me show you how to work."

He took up an ax and chopped for two hours. The men said nothing until their smiles grew into laughter.

"What is the matter?" angrily asked the rich Yankee.

"Why, Sir, you have cut down all the sugar maples!"

About here there is considerable fishing now for pickerel and trout. Many parties can be seen morning and evening trolling for pickerel, and they meet with tolerable success. Two of our party on Monday got a team and went over to Jay Peak and tried the brooks on that mountain for trout. They returned with over 340 of these pretty fish after fishing not a long while.

There is a curious character here who goes by the name of "Mother Horton." She is an old woman, over eighty years old, and ever since the people about here can remember she has had a sort of mania for fishing; and no poor fisher has she proved, for there is no man here who can catch more than she can. Almost any day this gray-haired old woman can be seen sitting on the wharf-log, her feet dangling over the water, chewing her tongue, and anxiously watching the pole she holds in her hand. She presently jerks out a minnow with all the delight of a child. These minnows she uses morning and evening to catch pickerel. Her son is quite well off, but still she fishes, and what fish she cannot eat she sells. She is a great walker, too. Even now she would rather walk any day than ride. She is always out of doors, and seldom in the house even on rainy days, for rainy days are good for fishing.

THE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Albany *Journal* of Thursday evening says: "We understand that the Governor has at length about made up his mind to appoint an Inspector of Public Works. The law was passed on the 30th of April. The individual upon whom it is expected the appointment will fall is not Mr. Horatio Seymour, Jr., who has been prominently mentioned for the place, but Mr. David M. Greene, the present Deputy of State Engineer Sweet."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 West. Union	88⅞	100 Lake Shore.....c.	62⅛
600 do	83¾	600 do	62⅛
400 do	83⅝	100 do	62¼
400 do	83½	100 do	62⅛
100 do	83⅝	600 do.......s3.	62
1300 do	83⅝	25 do	62⅛
8 Pacific R. of Mo..	48	100 do.......c.	62
500 Pacific Mail	40¾	200 do	61⅞
200 do	40⅞	200 do	61¾
900 do	40¾	300 do.......c.	61¾
500 do	40⅝	100 do	61⅞
1000 do	40½	300 do	62
100 do	40⅛	100 do.......c.	62
200 do	40¼	100 do.......c.	61⅞
100 do.......s3.	40¼	300 do	61⅞
700 do	40⅝	100 do.......s3.	61¾
1100 do	40½	300 Ohio & Miss	21¾
400 do.......s3.	40⅜	200 do	21⅝
200 Tel. & Wabash	6	100 do.......c.	21⅝
11 do	6¾	400 do	21½
100 do	5⅞	900 do	21⅝
100 do	5¾	200 do.......s30.	21¼
700 North-western	42⅜	200 do.......s3.	21⅜
500 do.......s3.	42¼	20 do	21⅝
300 do.......b3.	42⅝	50 do	21½
1000 do	42¼	100 do.......s10.	21¼
100 do.......c.	42⅜	600 Rock Island	105½
400 do.......s3.	42¼	200 St. Paul.......s3.	36⅝
100 North-west. Pf.	55½	400 do.......b3.	36¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$7,000 U.S.5s.10-40C.116¾	$50,000 U.S. 6s, Cur.122
22,000 U.S. 5s, '81,C.116	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 Registered 6s, '81.......s3.	120	5 Amer. Exp.....s3.	57
		15 do	57
5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs.	101¾	50 Harlem	134
63,000 North-western C. C. G. B.	87	700 North-western	41⅞
		800 do	42
25,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.	105½	300 do	42⅛
300 Mar., a. p.	12¾	400 do.......s3.	42⅛
100 do.......b15.	12⅞	300 do	42
100 Mar. Pf., a. p.	12¾	100 Lake Shore...s3.	62
15 Chi. & Alt. Pf.	109	200 do	61⅞
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel.	19	500 do	62
200 do	18⅞	300 do	62⅛
100 do.......b3.	19	1000 do	62¼
100 Western Union	83⅝	1700 do.......b3.	62¼
300 do	83½	100 do.......s3.	62⅛
200 do	83⅝	1100 do	62⅛
500 do	83⅜	300 Ohio & Miss	19⅞
600 do	83¼	400 do	19¾
1600 do	83⅜	40 do	19⅝
200 do	83½	100 do	19½
400 do	83⅜	300 do	19⅝
200 Erie Railway	14¾	200 do	19¾
100 Quicksilver Pf.	21½	100 do	19⅞
100 do	21¾	200 do	19¾
100 Pacific Mail...s5.	39¾	300 do.......s3.	19⅝
100 do	39⅞	400 do.......b3.	19¾
200 do.......s3.	39⅞	100 do	18¾
700 do.......b3.	40	100 Tol. & Wab.	5⅞
1000 do	40	50 Del., Lack. & West.	120⅛
100 do	39⅞	220 do	120¼
100 do	39¾		

MONDAY, Aug. 2—A. M.

The most momentous event in financial circles during the past week was the failure of the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., with liabilities estimated at some $6,000,000. Naturally, the first effect of the announcement of the suspension was to create a feeling of consternation, and, for a brief period, speculators, especially of the timid class, were apparently impressed with the idea that Wall street was about to witness scenes similar to those which followed the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Accordingly a rush to unload took place, and, under the pressure to sell, securities generally declined. When, however, the frightened ones discovered that their apprehensions of disaster were not about to be realized, and saw the stocks offering at low prices being quietly and steadily absorbed by good buyers, a revulsion ensued, and the feeling of gloom and alarm rapidly gave way to one of buoyancy and confidence. The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. cannot be regarded as an unmixed evil, in view of the rapidity with which values recovered from the momentary depression consequent upon the announcement of the suspension—as the fact demonstrates that Wall street is to-day in that healthy condition that it can withstand a shock which, a few years ago, would have inevitably precipitated a panic. Indeed, it has been the subject of general remark by merchants and financiers that not only did this suspension fail to produce any lasting evil effects, but that, outside of the parties immediately concerned, it seemed to have faded from public recollection within a few days. The reasons for this are not far to seek, and are to be found in the fact that the business of the country generally has for some time past been conducted on a more prudent and conservative basis than heretofore, and consequently is less likely to be seriously unsettled by any such event as that which disturbed the current of affairs in Wall street in the early part of last week. Another element contributing to the prompt recovery in values is the belief entertained that the prospects of a large export demand for our surplus cereals, and the beneficial results which must necessarily accrue to the railroads from the consequent movement of the crops, will materially aid in reviving the trade and industries of the country. It is also noteworthy that the banks are in an unusually strong position, and are abundantly able to meet the exigencies of the greater activity in business. Toward the close of the week it was reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company had entered into negotiations with the Atlantic and Pacific Company looking toward a consolidation, and this report, though wanting confirmation from official sources, was pretty generally credited, and materially assisted in imparting strength to the market. The decline in prices on Tuesday ranged from 1 to 9⅜ ₱ cent., Western Union touching 73, Panama 122, Pacific Mail 34, Lake Shore 58, New-York Central 102, Rock Island 103½, North-western common 36¼, preferred 52⅜, St. Paul 34, preferred 57, and Union Pacific 68. The subsequent advance was 1 to 11½ ₱ cent., Western Union rising to 84½, Panama to 133, Pacific Mail to 40⅞, Lake Shore to 62⅜, New-York Central to 104¾, Rock Island to 105⅝, North-western common to 42⅜, preferred to 56, St. Paul to 36¾, preferred to 59½, and Union Pacific to 73½. At the close the reaction from the highest prices was ½ to 1¼ ₱ cent., except in the case of Ohio and Mississippi, which declined to 18¾ on reports of damage to the road by floods. At the final close of the week prices showed an improving tendency, and in some instances the quotations were close on to the highest of the week.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, showed a loss of $997,775 in surplus reserve. The specie average was $1,782,200 lower; but the effect of this on the reserve was partly offset by an increase of $518,800 in legal tenders, and a reduction of $1,062,500 in liabilities. The decrease in specie is explained by the Customs duties paid into the Sub-Treasury in excess of the disbursements for interest and redemption of bonds. It should be remembered that the sale on Thursday of $1,000,000 gold only counts for two days in the averages of the banks. The increase in loans is a favorable symptom of the reviving tendency of business, and reflects the preparations making by the merchants for the Autumn trade. The banks still hold the large amount of $28,504,675 surplus reserve, which insures an easy working of the money market for some time to come. The banks in most of the interior and Western cities are well supplied with funds, and have not yet found it necessary to call on New-York for assistance.

The decline in securities early in the week caused some disturbance in the loan market, the rate for call loans advancing from 2 to 5 ₱ cent.; but the flurry was soon over and the market adjusted itself to the old basis. The offerings of capital, both by banks and private lenders, toward the close of the week, were superabundant, and business was generally done at 1½@2 ₱ cent. The discount market underwent no change, and the offerings of paper continue small. Prime names—60 days to 4 months—are quoted at 3½ to 5 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices were favorable, United States bonds continuing in demand at a considerably higher range of prices. There was very little reaction at the close from the highest point. Consols were firm and made a slight advance. The Bank of England is very strong in reserve, and the Directors, at their regular weekly court on Thursday last, reduced the minimum rate of discount from 3 to 2½ ₱ cent. In the open market at London money is quoted still lower, and the ease there is fully as great as at this centre, which augurs well for the future negotiation of the new loan of 1881. The sterling exchange market was firm, but the liberal offerings of borrowed bills checked for a time an advance in rates. These bills were sold chiefly at $4 86½@$4 86¾, and immediately after their absorption the selling rates were advanced to $4 87 and $4 90 for long and demand sterling, the nominal asking rates being $4 87½ and $4 90½. Gold was firmer at the opening of the week, owing to the covering of short contracts, consequent upon the sharp decline of last week. The price advanced from 112 to 113¼ before the failure of Tuesday morning occurred, which created a momentary scare among operators and resulted in a sudden advance to 116⅝. On the same day, however, a sharp reaction occurred, and since then the market has touched a lower point than before the troubles of Duncan, Sherman & Co. were made known. On Saturday the price touched 112¼, the decline having been assisted by rumors of large sales of gold by the Treasury during August. Cash gold, which loaned as high as ⅛ ₱ cent. per diem on Tuesday for use, quickly eased up, and closed on Saturday at 2 ₱ cent. paid for carrying.

Government bonds were irregular in their course, moving in sympathy with the gold market to a considerable extent. At the close on Saturday prices showed a general improvement over the previous week of ½ to 1½ ₱ cent., except in the case of 1864s, which were nominally steady, and currency 6s, which showed an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. On Wednesday Secretary Bristow issued a call for $14,830,550 1862s, which is the last of that issue. The Syndicate have an option on $48,537,550 of the new 5 ₱ cents., running until Nov. 15; and, should this amount be subscribed for, the 5-20s of 1864, of which there were outstanding on July 1 $54,992,800, will be redeemed in due course. There was an active demand for railroad mortgages, and, in some instances, the highest prices made for some time past were current at the close. The greatest activity was in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds, round amounts of which were taken at the close at 86½@87; but many of the bonds ruling above par were sought for at improving figures. State bonds were dull, Missouris, Georgias, and Tennessees commanding the greatest share of attention.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement, and also with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 24.	July 31.	Aug. 1, 1874.
Loans	$277,549,200	$278,907,700	$282,012,600
Specie	17,519,400	15,737,200	25,293,700
Legal tenders	75,015,200	75,534,000	65,818,900
Deposits	252,128,600	251,066,100	242,741,300
Circulation	18,599,400	18,576,100	25,762,200

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	July 24.	July 31.	Differences.
Specie	$17,519,400	$15,737,200	Dec..$1,782,200
Legal tenders	75,015,200	75,534,000	Inc.. 518,800
Total reserve	$92,534,600	$91,271,200	Dec..$1,263,400
Reserve required ag't deposits	63,032,150	62,766,525	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	29,500,450	28,504,675	Dec.. 997,775

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Aug. 1, 1874.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117	116	112
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	..	..	111¾
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	120½	119½	117⅝
American Gold	116⅝	112	109¼
New-York Central	104¾	102	100
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅝	103½	99
Pacific Mail	40⅞	34	44⅞
St. Paul Common	37⅜	34	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	60	57	54⅝
Western Union	84½	73	74
Union Pacific	75⅜	68	28¾
Lake Shore	62⅜	58	72⅞
Wabash and Toledo	7	5¾	36⅛
North-western Common	42⅜	36¼	38⅝
North-western Preferred	56	52⅜	56⅞
New-Jersey Central	110½	109½	106⅛
Panama	133	122	112
Erie	15¼	13¾	32⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24	18¾	25⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	4	16¼
Harlem	135	133¾	124

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 31.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	104⅛	104	104	104¼
Harlem	135	134½	134	134½
Erie	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
Lake Shore	62¼	62½	61¾	62
Wabash	6	5¾	5¾	6
North-western	42⅜	41½	41¾	42
North-western Pref.	55⅝	55¼	54½	55½
Rock Island	105½	105¼	105¼	105½
Fort Wayne	....	....	97¾	98½
Mil. & St. Paul	36¾	36½	36½	36⅝
Mil. & St. Paul Pfd.	....	....	59¼	59¾
Pittsburg	....	....	91¼	91¾
Del., Lack. & West.	120¼	120	120	120½
New-Jersey Central	110	109½	108½	109½
Michigan Central	64½	64½	64¼	65
Illinois Central	98	98	97½	98
Union Pacific	73½	72	72¾	73½
Central Pacific	....	....	92½	....
C., C. & I. C	....	....	4	4½
Hannibal & St. Jo.	25	24¾	24½	25½
Han. & St. Jo Pref.	30	30	30	30½
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	18¾	19⅝	19¾
Missouri Pacific	48½	48½	48	49
Panama	....	....	130	132
Western Union	83⅞	82⅛	83¼	83⅜
Atl. & Pac. Tel.	20¼	18⅞	19	20
Pacific Mail	40⅞	39⅛	39¾	40
Quicksilver	....	....	15	15½
Quicksilver Pref.	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
Adams Express	....	....	100¼	101
Wells, Far. & Co. Ex.	....	....	81	81½
Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	....	....	57	57¼
United States Ex.	....	....	42	43½

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$3,184,094
July 10	4,341,801
July 17	6,641,929
July 24	7,001,511
July 31	5,803,769
Total	$26,973,104
Total same period, 1874	35,566,501
Decrease in 1875	$8,593,397

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 6	$6,190,158
July 13	5,013,248
July 20	6,203,632
July 27	5,793,288
Total	$23,200,321
Total same period of 1874	25,624,426
Decrease in 1875	$2,424,105
Gold July 31, 1875	112½
Gold Aug. 1, 1874	109¼

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$2,785,851
July 10	2,959,605
July 17	1,962,221
July 24	815,879
July 31	230,595
Total	$8,759,151
Total same period of 1874	4,046,295
Increase in 1875	$4,712,856

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July 1, 2, and 3	$844,000	$2,125,000
July 10	1,885,000	2,337,900
July 17	2,168,724	1,532,067
July 24	2,157,935	786,981
July 31	2,543,000	553,000
Total	$9,598,659	$7,304,948
Total same period of 1874	$10,353,814	$16,175,283

SCHOOL-SHIP AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Alta* of July 22 says: "The Portsmouth will be converted into a training-ship, orders therefor having been received about the time she arrived at San Francisco from her last cruise. But instead of being given or loaned to any city or State, she will be under the management of the Navy Department. She is to be fitted up to accommodate about 200 boys, who will doubtless be turned out better sailors than the hoodlum crew of the proposed San Francisco school-ship would be likely to make under the management of the philanthropists, the politicians, and the newspapers. It now appears doubtful whether San Francisco will decide to take the Jamestown on any condition, seeing that she would be likely to prove an elephant on its hands inferior in magnitude only to the famous City Hall. Of course it is understood the Portsmouth will be stationed on the bay after she is converted into a training-ship."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

We publish to-day a carefully-prepared set of tables showing the results of the late attempt to take the census of this City, and illustrating the various stages of the City's growth in population, wealth, and public burdens during the last sixty-five years. These tables will bear careful study, replete as they are with suggestive data and the materials for measuring the speed of our social, political, and commercial development. For example, it is calculated to excite grave reflections to find that while twenty years ago the taxes levied in New-York amounted to but $9 28 per head of the population, they amount this year to $31 56 per head. Still more disquieting is the fact that the ratio of debt per head of the population has risen from $23 87 in 1855 to $111 21 in 1875. The relative proportions maintained between the assessed valuation of the City and its bonded debt are equally instructive and still less calculated to make people satisfied with the existing weight of public burdens.

The general conclusion to be drawn from the census returns is that the total population to be found within the City limits cannot by any possible manipulation of the very slovenly-prepared schedules be expanded beyond 1,050,000. Making all due allowances for districts from which figures are still wanting, we find 1,025,094 as the aggregate returned by the enumerators. This furnishes a curious comment on the Democratic pretense that the City has been cheated out of its due representation in Congress and in the Legislature by the machinations of Republican census-takers. With every disposition to foot up a total of a million and a half, the Democratic census bureau has stopped 450,000 short of the ideal population of New-York. An increase of about 10,000 per annum, in the old City wards, is not a very startling ratio of growth; but any one who has attended to the course of things during the last few years will readily believe that it comes pretty near the truth.

The Herzegovinian insurrection is assuming threatening proportions. On account of the nearness of the Province of Herzegovina to Austria, that Empire is supposed to have a deep interest in the welfare of the people, especially as Christians form a considerable element in the population. The insurrection began with troubles between the Moslems and Christians; it has gradually drifted into a rebellion against Turkish domination. Servia, a semi-independent State, sympathizes with the Herzegovinians, and the Servians are aiding the insurrectionists by subscriptions. Prince MILAN, the reigning sovereign of Servia, is making a pilgrimage to Vienna for the purpose, it is said, of ascertaining what position Austria proposes to occupy in this latest complication. Austria, at the first outbreak, hastily dispatched troops to the frontier, but has preserved a strict neutrality. Servia is interested to know if this attitude is to be preserved, or if Austria will interfere in the interests of peace in case the insurrection shall long continue. Meantime, Servia, which has been under the rule of native Princes, but nominally subject to Turkey, since 1815, may drift into the current and become actually independent.

A little while ago there was an industriously circulated rumor that a general Indian war on the border was imminent. Such a report is as peculiar to the Spring as the shad-fly of our northern rivers. There has been no such war, nor is there a prospect of any; but the Sioux have met their ancient enemies, the Crows, and have had a three-days' fight. The "casualties" of battle seem very light compared with similar returns in civilized warfare; but the spirit of these tribes, if once roused, is very likely to lead them into a long war. The savages are melting away rapidly enough under the influences with which their contact with the whites has afflicted them, and mutual extermination seems a superfluous means of hurrying their exit.

More heavy rains have fallen in the West and South-west, and our reports from these sections repeat the discouraging story of last week. The rain-fall in Central and Southern Ohio has been very great, and in some localities it is said to be the heaviest known for twenty or thirty years. Many streams are overflowing their banks, washouts and land-slides obstruct railway travel, and at Memphis an inundation from the Mississippi River is considered inevitable. Such a series of freshets at this season of the year is especially disastrous, as the crops, nearly in the harvest, will be damaged in some places and ruined in others. The havoc thus far made is undoubtedly considerable.

SENATOR THURMAN ON FINANCE.

As a sample of political pettifogging, Mr. THURMAN's remarks on the financial planks of the Ohio Democratic platform are perfect: as a piece of political trimming they are likely to satisfy nobody. The Senator thinks that the people have to a great extent lost faith in platforms, but he does not venture to intimate any but the mildest disapproval of the platform on which the candidates of his party stand in the present campaign. In fact he thinks that the platform is not nearly so bad as it has been called by its enemies, and will bear a far less objectionable interpretation than has been put upon it by its friends. That is Mr. THURMAN's answer to the people who accept the simple meaning of the Columbus platform as involving inflation in practice and repudiation in principle. To those who fail to appreciate the position of an advocate of hard money who declines to repudiate the declaration of his party in favor of making irredeemable promises to pay the permanent substitutes for gold and silver, Mr. THURMAN has this other answer: "A man would make himself ridiculous were he to change his political coat every time that his party happened to make a blunder in a platform." For those who still object that, be the meaning of the platform what it may, the candidates nominated by the convention who drew it up are pronounced advocates of inflation, Mr. THURMAN has this further answer ready: "The officers to be elected in Ohio this year have no jurisdiction over the currency question, and their opinions on the subject are of no possible importance to anybody."

Briefly stated, Mr. THURMAN's argument amounts to this: "The Columbus platform is not a declaration in favor of an irredeemable paper currency—or, at least, if it is, the people don't read platforms, and so it don't matter. ALLEN, CARY, and the rest of them do not correctly represent Democratic sentiment in Ohio, or, at least, if they do, this is only a State contest after all, with no possible bearing on the decision to be arrived at on the currency question, either by the National Convention of the party or the national legislature." If this is not the plea of a pettifogger and a coward, it is that of a fool, and Mr. THURMAN can hardly claim exemption from criticism on the score of being deficient in intelligence. The flexible Senator says that he has as firm convictions as any man on the side of hard money, and that these convictions are "the result of much experience and of a long, patient, and conscientious study." Yet when the platform of the party demands that the Government shall recede from its promise to redeem its demand notes in coin at a fixed date, and shall adopt a policy under which these notes would never be redeemed at all, Mr. THURMAN begs us to take notice that the idea of an irredeemable paper currency is not "*expressed*" in the platform, and asks us to believe that the authors of the platform did not intend to convey any such idea.

Further, the Columbus platform states very explicitly these propositions: 1. That the contraction of the currency, made and proposed by the Republican Party, has brought on commercial disaster and threatens general bankruptcy. 2. That this policy should be abandoned, and that the volume of the currency should "be *made* and kept equal to the wants of trade." 3. That the Government "shall make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues," and for at least one-half of the Customs duties. Yet Mr. THURMAN has the effrontery to pretend that while this platform denounces contraction, "it does not say in plain words, give us inflation." If the "masters of the English tongue" who framed the Columbus platform did not mean inflation when they said that trade had been ruined by contraction, that it must be revived by a volume of currency equal to its wants, and that employment should be found for another eighty millions of greenbacks in the payment of Customs, then truly, speech must be a means of concealing thought.

Senator THURMAN found a good deal to say about the degradation of the standards of public life which has taken place of late years. It would be difficult to point to a more impressive illustration of this fact than in the pitiful exhibition which Senator THURMAN makes of himself in this very address at Mansfield. The man who could so quibble, equivocate, and give the lie to his better judgment out of sheer dread of being cut off from the chances of profiting from the triumph of principles which he affects to regard with loathing, plays as contemptible a part in the politics of his time as could well be imagined. Senator THURMAN's speech is in one respect very like his definition of the Columbus platform: "Whether it means the one thing or the other depends upon the preconceived opinion of every one who reads it." But there are certain obvious inferences to be drawn from it which are not likely to form the subject of dispute. One of these is that if to be a hard-money Democrat in good party standing in Ohio compels a recourse to so many shifts and evasions as those invented by Mr. THURMAN, there has in our generation been seen no meaner type of partisan. The thorough-going demagogues who are ranged on the other side appear honest and respectable when compared with Mr. "Facing-both-ways" THURMAN.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

When ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON were nominated at Baltimore, in 1864, it was frequently said of them that they were representative Americans. They represented the influence of American republicanism in the formation of character and in the molding of personal destiny, rather than what may be called national characteristics. LINCOLN's was the broader and more genial nature; JOHNSON was saturnine and passionate. LINCOLN was genial, and sometimes humorsome almost to trifling; JOHNSON was terribly in earnest. In his lifetime LINCOLN was assailed by the fierce criticism of men of his own political household. Traits which were as thoroughly personal as any of JOHNSON's were to him were dealt with impatiently; and there were times when nothing would have saved him from an open rupture with a powerful party in Congress but his invincible hold upon popular confidence and affection. This was notably true in the brief contest which LINCOLN had with BENJAMIN F. WADE and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, if that may be called a contest in which the activity was all on one side. When LINCOLN calmly "pocketed" the Reconstruction bill by which DAVIS and WADE expected to secure the reorganization of the lately rebellious States, during the Congressional vacation, these gentlemen prepared and published an address to the people which was calculated to be a severe blow to the President's popularity. LINCOLN regarded it with real sorrow; but that address was soon forgotten; the nation trusted the honesty and wisdom of the Good President. We know how JOHNSON would have regarded such an attack upon any part of his policy, because we know just what his course was under somewhat similar circumstances. It is not worth while now to inquire into the various elements which were so widely different in the characters of these two men. But the difference in the estimation in which they were held by the people is sufficiently marked to suggest to every student of the times the unlikeness of the mental and moral attributes of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Both may properly be called children of the people. Each was a popular leader; but how unlike in their manner of leadership. LINCOLN, though constantly shaping public opinion, appeared to be pushed forward by the people; and he continually called himself "the people's attorney." JOHNSON, inflexible in his convictions, could not understand how any honest and intelligent person could differ with him. An opponent was an enemy—or worse.

These men were representative of republicanism, because, born in poverty and obscurity, denied even the commonest kind of education provided by the State, they both, by the aid of strong character and favoring circumstance, climbed to positions of high renown. Neither won fame by the accident of birth or the fortuitous assistance of high culture or wealth. True, the stormy time in which their mature lives were cast gave them a prominence which in a more peaceful epoch of national history they could not have achieved. But each in his place seemed to be the man for that time; and if, as we have often seen, the right men are prepared for the crisis when it comes, each was a foreordained leader. JOHNSON, standing up manfully and defiant in the face of treason in the Senate, braving the threats of a host of angry partisans in his own State, or sternly demanding justice and economy from Legislature and Congress, will not soon be forgotten. His is, in some respects, a more heroic figure than LINCOLN's, but the Good President no less represented the heroism, self-sacrifice, and genuineness of the American people. JOHNSON's strength was in his tremendous energy; LINCOLN's was in a wisdom which, in some of its aspects, seemed like cunning. JOHNSON invited, welcomed, and boisterously met attack. LINCOLN deprecated violence and hot debate; his was the soft but wise answer that turned away wrath. He vanquished his adversary with subtle sagacity; he silenced logicians with a jest. No man more than either of these spoke so directly to our own people; and, notwithstanding all the imperfections of that one who has just gone out of our life, it may truly be said of him that his honesty and directness gave him an unshaken hold upon the popular heart. Wrong-headed and willful he may sometimes have been, but never false.

It is natural to associate LINCOLN and JOHNSON together, because each in his place was a prominent figure during a few eventful years. It is not true that the good men have done is interred with their bones; and now that ANDREW JOHNSON is dead we may expect that he will pass into some such apotheosis as that which has glorified LINCOLN in the world's esteem. We do not compare the two men, but, while human nature remains generous, the dead shall be kindly held in remembrance, and the foibles of both will be forgotten. We have seen how LINCOLN, as his figure recedes into history, becomes dignified and ennobled. His homely virtues, his unfailing good nature, his genuine sympathy with every phase of humanity, and, above all, his absolute fidelity to the democratic idea, won him a place in the affections of "the plain people" of all lands. It is certain that the lapse of time will set him higher in the list of the world's great men. Another generation will not only read the story of his life as if it were a romance, but it will see more clearly than we the wisdom of his public policy, the harmony of his character, and the fidelity with which was represented in his life and career one phase of national history. So, when we think of ANDREW JOHNSON, taken out of the heats and mists of our active daily existence, and his career subjected to cool review, we shall consider him as one who was honest, strong, impregnable in his own opinion, of vast energy and indomitable courage, and as stanchly devoted to the rights of man as was his great predecessor. And as his sturdy effigy now takes its place, the last in the line of those who have been Presidents, we shall certainly see him at his best. His long and active public life, his rapid rise from obscurity to prominence, and the tragic solemnity which attended his accession to the Presidency, will not soon be forgotten. As a man of the people, JOHNSON, like LINCOLN, will have an enduring name.

THE COST OF LIVING.

When the panic of 1873 gave a severe shock to trade in all departments, our people said, naturally and inevitably, that there must shortly be a great reduction in the cost of living. That there has been a considerable reduction since that time every one knows; but few people realize, except, perhaps, in their own cases, how far the result has been obtained by a fall in the price of the necessaries of life, and how far by a change in the style of living. This certainly is an interesting question, and one which has a great deal to do with the larger question of the revival of trade. When the expense of living is diminished by the fall of prices to a point within the current rate of profit in industry and commerce, trade will begin to revive; but it cannot revive so long as people are constantly straining—as the great majority are—to see to what point they can reduce expenditure.

An article which we publish this morning will throw some light on the subject. It is a careful comparison of the current rates for food, shelter, and clothing—the three necessary departments of every family's expenditure—as compared with the rates prevalent in 1873 before the panic. The inquiry has been confined to this City and its immediate vicinity; but it will be found to contain a great variety and amount of detailed information. In the first place, it will be seen that the price of food is not less for the same quality now than it was two years ago. In other words, it costs as much now as it did then to furnish a table in the same manner. This is an important fact. The purchase of food constitutes a large proportion—from one-fifth, probably, to one-third—of the expenditures of the average family. It is also a very essential element in the price of board. Our investigations show that while there has been a decline of about eight per cent. in the wholesale price of wheat flour, and of thirty-three per cent. on that of corn-meal—an article of food too little used—there has been a considerable advance in the wholesale price of salt beef and pork, and no appreciable change in the retail prices of meats and vegetables, or in that of bread. This is a fact which cannot be ignored in considering the question of revival of trade, for until food is cheaper it will be difficult to reduce the price of labor, and until labor is reduced in price, manufacturing cannot profitably go on.

In rents the changes are marked, and they are particularly significant. The rents of the more expensive class of houses are about twenty-five per cent. lower—in some cases even more than this—than they were in 1873. But the very cause which has led to this reduction has prevented a corresponding reduction in the rent of houses in the next lower grade of cost. Higher-priced houses may be had at a lower rate because those who formerly occupied them have been compelled to abandon them in great part and seek those of lower rent, while the demand they have thus made for cheaper houses has to some extent compensated for the falling off in the demand by those formerly occupying this class of houses. For every dozen families leaving a $1,000 house to seek one for $600 or $800, there have been, perhaps, a half dozen families deserting a $1,500 house for one at $1,000. So, while the $1,500 no longer commands more than $1,100 or $1,200, the $1,000 house is not reduced lower than to $900. In Brooklyn and in Harlem, where all rents are relatively from one-third to one-half lower than in the central part of New-York City, a corresponding change is to be noticed.

If now we turn to clothing and the materials for clothing, we find a change of directly the opposite character to that which has taken place in rents. The high-priced goods have not fallen at all, or not enough to make it worth while to consider it, but the medium-priced and low-priced goods have fallen very considerably—from twenty to thirty-three per cent. The cause of this change is the fact that higher-priced goods cost to import or to manufacture nearly as much as they did two years since, and though there has been a falling off in demand for them, this has been met, not by an abatement in price, but by a diminution in the amount imported or produced. Not so with the cheaper goods made from cotton and wool and various mixtures of these materials. These cost much less to produce. The price of wool does not vary greatly, but that of cotton is nearly or quite $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. less than it was in 1873; the stocks both of raw material and of manufactured goods are large all over the world; the price of labor among the operatives is not only considerably reduced but it is bound to go lower before it "touches bottom." There is every reason, therefore, why the cheaper qualities of dress-goods and goods used for men's and boys' wear should be very much lower, as, in fact, they are.

The case may be summed up, therefore, as follows: A family living according to the same standard as in 1873 expends about the same as then for food, about one-fourth less for rent, and rather more than one-fourth less for clothing. The net reduction in the cost of living may thus be set down approximately as one-fifth. That there has been, in a great proportion of cases, and probably in a majority, a greater reduction than this in actual expenditure, we believe to be probable, though it is a subject on which speculation is necessarily very unsatisfactory, because there is little extended and accurate information to be had regarding it. It may be remarked also that this economizing by the reduction of the standard of living is sure in the long run, other things being equal, to bring down the cost of living. It is simply a falling off in demand. In certain cases, this decrease in demand is offset by a foreign or extraneous demand, as in the case of breadstuffs and the medium-priced houses; but on the whole, the process must have the effect of bringing down prices. It is probable that we have not gone so far in this direction as we shall yet go. A good many men found themselves obliged to curtail their rent this year; more may be in the same position next year. Meanwhile, a process is going on which will facilitate a reduction of rents: houses are changing hands to a considerable extent to satisfy mortgages, often without expensive foreclosure, but by surrender of the property to the holder of the mortgage, the "margin" being given up. A similar change may be expected in other departments, and it will go on until our expenditures fall below our production, and then, and not till then, the revival of trade will commence.

FRAUDULENT MARRIAGES.

The case of fraudulent marriage recently made occasion of a suit for divorce in Ulster County, of this State, is very interesting, not, however, because of its singularity, but, on the contrary, because it brings to light one of many cases in which there is fraud in marriage on one side or the other. In most of these cases the deceived party bears the sorrow of a life to avoid the brief shame consequent upon an application for relief under such circumstances. In the case referred to the marriage was proposed and urged on the part of the friends of the woman with her consent and co-operation, and we are told that the man was finally won to consent "by perseverance and big promises" on their part. Why it was that they and she were so very anxious that she should be married, and to this particular man, does not appear; but so it was, and although he seems to have been very coy and reluctant, they finally carried their point. But the husband soon found that the woman was in a state of health which made her entirely unfit for married and household life, and that he was tied for the rest of his days, or, certainly, for the rest of hers, to a sickly semblance of a woman. He thereupon brought a suit for divorce, and the case, as usual, was tried before a referee, who, after hearing the testimony and the counsel, decided that the husband was entitled to a judgment declaring the marriage void on the ground that "his consent to it had been obtained by fraud." It is to be remarked that this is not a divorce for cause, either from bed and board, or from the bonds of matrimony. It is a remedy much more radical and far-reaching, being a decision that there was no marriage. The effect of this in regard to property, liabilities, and the remarriage of either party, is important. It simply leaves both parties where they were in those respects before the fraudulent marriage. Whether a suit could not now be successfully brought by the deceived party for any damages that he may have suffered by reason of expenditure or a change in his mode of life is not positively clear; but it would seem that any injury whatever consequent upon fraudulent representations is good ground for a claim in damages; and it is not improbable that the woman and her friends may see themselves not only publicly shamed, but compelled to compensate her intended husband for the loss and inconvenience to which they had put him.

Such cases are not so uncommon as the rarity with which they are heard of would seem to imply. The case of a man of letters of some distinction, now dead, will occur to many of his surviving acquaintances. The deceit assumes various forms. Not unfrequently there is no mercenary purpose in view; but the friends of a woman, or of a man, think it would be a good thing for the two, and for themselves, if there were a marriage, and thereupon they set themselves to work to bring it about, using on one side or the other deceit, which if practiced in a business contract would send them all to the State Prison. But most generally the fraud is practiced on the part of the woman, or of the man, alone. For some one of the various reasons which lead to marriage, one desires the other, and sets diligently to work to accomplish the purpose at heart. So long as there is fair wooing, or fair proposals, clear and above-board, there is nothing to be said. With the mysteries of love-making the law cannot interfere, nor may a slip in the court of love be made the occasion of proceedings in equity. But when, as is too often the case —too often, although in proportion to the number of marriages not often—there is deceit as to the condition of mind, body, or estate, there would appear to be no reason why fraud should not vitiate this contract as well as any other. In the not sufficiently uncommon case of a woman married to an impostor, it would be the height of unreason to deny her this remedy, should she demand it. For she was not married to the person to whom she gave her consent. The beautiful and gifted ANGELICA KAUFFMAN's marriage is a case in point. She, leading a happy life in the highest circles of English society, was courted and won by a man who represented himself, and who was at first received, as a nobleman; but he proved to be a swindling sharper, and her life was made wretched. Marriage being regarded by the law simply as a civil contract, it would be difficult to assign a reason good at law why this marriage, and any one like it, should not be pronounced absolutely void from the beginning, on the demand of the deceived party. For good faith is the ground of all mutual relations; and the violation of that in the beginning of any relations should make them voidable.

The difficulty, however, is that, in the majority of fraudulent marriages, it is the woman that is deceived. It is by no means always so; and the contrary is true very much oftener than is supposed; men enduring in silence much more in this way than would be believed by those who have not observed closely or been in a position to receive confidences. But in the case of a deceived woman she naturally shrinks from declaring that she is the victim of a fraud in such a matter; to her a completed marriage is very different from what it is to a man; and so she takes up her cross and bears it all through her life. Whether she is wise in so doing, who shall say? But in many cases there can be no doubt that she is not wise, and that it would be much better to break at once a chain riveted by fraud, and secure honorable freedom for life at the cost of a short but galling notoriety. The "woman's pride" that prevents this is not a passion of the highest order; and it would be found that after a little while the sharpness of the suffering would pass away, and that, so far as society is concerned, the injured woman who freed herself from a faithless man who deceived her into marriage would receive only honor and sympathy. Nor need it be feared that were this the case women would be tempted often to seek such a remedy. For, in the first place, from its very nature it would have to be sought almost immediately after the fraudulent marriage, when there could be no other motive to it than the discovery of the deceit, and in the next it is the very last step that any woman would be likely to take. But it is a remedy that is needed; and this decision, if confirmed, establishes a precedent the force of which is much stronger on the side of the woman than of the man who is defrauded in this the most important relation of life.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"Chilperic" will be prefaced by "Lischen and Fritzchen," at Robinson Hall, this week.

The season of opera bouffe in English, at Wallack's Theatre, will commence on Saturday evening, Aug. 14.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre will be opened to-night for the season. The Vokes family will appear in "Belles of the Kitchen," this amusing burletta being preceded by a comedietta new to American audiences and called "His Own Enemy."

The Metropolitan Theatre is to commence its Fall season this evening. Mme. Rentz's Female Minstrels, the Brennan and Ware "Combination," King Sarbro, Mr. Bobby Newcomb, and a number of well-known performers are to take part in what promises to be an enjoyable entertainment.

Mr. Dominick Murray acts at Wood's Museum, to-night, in "The Spy," a drama founded on Cooper's popular romance. Mr. C. W. Barry, Mr. M. V. Lingham, Mr. J. A. Burnett, and Miss Gussie De Forrest are to act with Mr. Murray. In the afternoon representations, this week, Mr. A. H. Sheldon is to be the principal performer.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Arthur Cheney has returned from Europe.

Miss Cary sailed for London by the England on Saturday.

The Boston Theatre will be opened for the season to-night.

The "Mohalbi Opera Troupe" is to delight Toronto this week.

Mrs. Oates is in Louisville, and about to ask for a divorce from Mr. Titus.

Mr. George F. Ketchum goes to the New-Orleans Academy this week.

"Humpty Dumpty," with Mr. Fox, is still the attraction at the Boston Museum.

A new museum on Chestnut street is being erected in connection with Fox's Philadelphia Theatre.

Mr. Daly's San Francisco artists have migrated to the Opera House, and "The Big Bonanza" has been produced there to an overflowing audience.

Mr. George Honey, well known on the London stage will come to America in the Fall to make a professional tour of the country. He has been engaged for the Globe Theatre, in Boston, for eight months. Mr. Cheney has also engaged Mr. J. C. Cowper, who was once here with Miss Bateman.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Carl Rosa's English opera campaign in London will be entered upon at the Princess' Theatre, on Sept. 11.

Mme. Jullien, widow of the famous M. Jullien, of monster concert celebrity, died lately from an attack of apoplexy, at the age of fifty-two.

"Clancarty" has been produced at the Queen's Theatre, in London, with Mr. George Rignold, Miss Helen Barry, and Mrs. Rignold.

The death is announced of Mrs. Pollock, well known as an actress of no inconsiderable ability on the Scottish stage, and for many years lessee of the old Theatre Royal at Aberdeen. She was aged seventy-three years.

Mr. Horace Wigan, while behind the scenes in the theatre at the Alexandra Palace on the 3d ult., on the occasion of the Dramatic College fête, was slightly injured by the falling of a roller, which necessitated the use of a "sling" for a few days.

Mr. J. S. Clarke will, after all, play an engagement at the Haymarket, commencing Aug. 21, next. Miss Neilson's first appearance since her return from America has been postponed until boxing night, when she is expected to produce a new play at the Haymarket.

Mrs. S. B. Bancroft is suffering from what is known as hay fever, which necessitates daily surgical operations upon her eyes. Notwithstanding this, with the pluck and energy characteristic of Marie Wilton, she continues to fulfill her duties at the Prince of Wales'.

Mrs. Rousby, says the London *Era*, who is again in England, is suffering from severe indisposition, which will prevent her reappearance on the stage prior to her return to America to fulfill an engagement at Booth's Theatre, in September next. In the meantime Mrs. Rousby will, by medical advice, seek restoration to health at the seaside.

Signor Salvini, whose London performances have just terminated, made, it is said, £4,000 by his campaign in Drury Lane, and this being the case it is not surprising that the great Italian actor will shortly return to England from Italy, whither he went at the end of the month. His success in society has been, to say the least, as great as his success on the stage.

The ground on which the late French Opera stood was put up to public auction on July 17. Out of fourteen lots only six were sold, for 1,699,500 francs. "Léa," a three-act drama by MM. Boucicault and De Najac has been brought out at the Paris Gymnase. The *Opinion Nationale* speaks of the subject as trite, the "conception" complicated, and the methods of development "*naïves*." It finally admits, however, that one can listen to the play "without *ennui*."

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 17, says: A recital of Gounod's "Faust" will be given at St. James's Hall, on Monday, with full band and chorus, the solo parts being sung by Mme. Sinico, *Margherita;* Mlle. Michelini, *Siebel;* Signor Brignoli, *Faust;* Signor Campobello, *Valentine;* and Signor Foli, *Mephistopheles*. There are many operas that might be effectively performed in this manner, and it would make an agreeable change to some of our concert programmes to perform a complete and continuous work instead of the usual jumble of part-song, ballad, and operatic scena and pianoforte solos to which we are accustomed.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre was held on July 17. The Secretary read the annual statement of accounts, which showed that the total receipts, inclusive of a balance of £2,584, amounted to £11,084; the payments had reached £7,845, thus leaving a balance at the banker's of £3,239. The architect of the company reported with respect to the recent accident at the theatre that the cause of the fall of a portion of the colonnade was an insufficient bed and counterbalancing weight to resist a gale. The Chairman said the accident might have happened to any substantial building. The damage had been comparatively trifling, and they should congratulate themselves that it was so slight. Mr. Nelson said that he had examined the portico, and there was no indication of a settlement of any kind.

HEAVY RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The Signal Service reports this evening are indicative that an overflow is inevitable. The river here rose half an inch, and another heavy rise is reported at St. Louis and a steady advance at Cairo, with general rains in the country above. This leaves little hope that the planters in the Mississippi bottom will escape the dreaded inundation, and that their crops, which were never better, will be lost.

LIQUOR CONTROVERSY IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—Judge Cochrane, in the Superior Court yesterday afternoon, rendered an opinion in the liquor controversy case. He holds that the law of 1875 ought to be declared constitutional as a tax law and not as a license law; that the Legislature could tax a business as well as property; that the tax was specific, but a State specific, and that in his judgment it was not involved, because it is not ordered by localities. The case will go to the Supreme Court for final decision at the October Term.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM'S CASE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—The Board of Inquiry into the case of Bishop Whittingham was in session yesterday for ten hours. The greatest interest is manifested in the result, which it is thought will not be reached before Tuesday

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES FOR THE YEAR.

THE ESTIMATES AND THE ACTUAL RESULTS—CURRENCY STATEMENT—DEFAULT IN A MAIL CONTRACT IN TEXAS—COUNTERFEITERS AND $80,000 OF SPURIOUS MONEY CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The aggregate expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were in round numbers $274,500,000. In his annual report to Congress in December last, Secretary Bristow estimated the ordinary expenses for the year at $275,314,000. This estimate is said to be the closest approach to the actual expenses ever made. In THE TIMES dispatch of June 17, it was stated that the aggregate expenses would not exceed $276,000,000, and that the total receipts for the year would be at least $289,000,000. The actual receipts for the year from Customs and internal revenue were $260,267,189. The receipts from miscellaneous sources have not yet been ascertained, but it is safe to say they will aggregate at least $23,000,000. The estimate of the Secretary put the receipts from that source at $27,000,000. It is now certain that the excess of receipts over expenditures for the last fiscal year will be at least $15,000,000, and may reach $17,000,000. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, the excess of receipts was $2,344,000. This improved condition of the Treasury annihilates the predictions so persistently made by inflationists that the Government would be exhibited in a state of bankruptcy by the balance sheet of the last fiscal year.

TOTAL ISSUE OF CURRENCY AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.

The following figures, taken from the books of the Treasury Department, show the total amount of United States currency issued and the total amount outstanding to July 31, 1875:

Character of Issue.	Total Issued.	Total Outstanding.
Old demand notes	$60,030,000	$69,879 50
Legal tenders, new issue	669,321,676	36,954,852 00
Legal tenders, series 1869	478,828,132	279,941,945 00
Legal tenders, series 1874	59,966,536	55,388,311 00
Legal tenders, series 1875	2,470,000	2,470,000 00
One-year notes, 1863	44,520,000	66,525 00
Two-year notes, 1863	16,480,000	20,850 00
Two-year coupon notes, 1863	150,000,000	26,800 00
Compound interest notes	266,595,440	371,470 00
Fractional Currency:		
First issue	$20,215,635	$4,328,265 16
Second issue	23,164,483	3,139,813 13
Third issue	86,115,029	3,164,181 12
Fourth issue, 1st series	108,743,432	6,711,663 68
Fourth issue, 2d series	43,024,000	1,783,566 55
Fourth issue, 3d series	24,799,600	5,995,158 70
Fifth issue	35,912,800	16,022,744 76
Total outstanding		$416,456,023 60

The total amount of fractional currency issued to July 31 is $341,974,979 45, and the total amount now outstanding $41,145,393 10.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A DEFAULTING TEXAS MAIL CONTRACTOR.

The mail contractor between Fort Concho and El Paso, Texas, having failed to perform the service, the Postmaster at Fort Concho notified the Post Office Department to-day that he had contracted for temporary service, twice a week, at the rate of $66,000 per annum. The old contract price was $69,000. The department promptly notified him by telegraph that that arrangement was disapproved, and directed him to employ temporary service at a rate not over $500 per round trip once a week. The Postmaster General, under the law, also offered the contract to the bidders upon the route whose bids did not exceed the sum of $30,000. The defaulting contract was for $19,000. The bidders, going up the list, appear in the following order: Mathew Draper, R. L. Pease, C. S. Gould, and James C. Kinzey, the bid of the latter being $28,888. If neither of these bidders shall accept, the route will have to be readvertised under the law, pending which temporary service will have to be continued or the mails cease. The Postmaster General says that if the route cannot be made twice a week at from $30,000 to $35,000, even under a temporary contract, the mails will have to cease entirely or be reduced to monthly or semi-monthly service at reasonable rates, or be carried by mounted couriers to supply military posts on the route which are mainly interested in it. Last week the Post Office Department confiscated three checks deposited by Mathew Draper, with his bid for carrying the mails, amounting to $1,639, he having failed to perform the service. Yesterday the department received the money on the checks, it being the first money ever obtained by the department from defaulting contractors.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

A dispatch to the Treasury to-day says: Three of the secret service men made a descent on a house on the outskirts of St. Paul, Minn., at about 1 o'clock this morning and captured a two-dollar plate, two ten-dollar plates, and a twenty-dollar plate, all counterfeit, together with $80,000 in counterfeit money on the Paducah National Bank of Kentucky. Two printers of notes named Woolsey and Pizer, and the wife of the former, were arrested.

INDIAN WARFARE.

BATTLE BETWEEN CROWS AND SIOUX ON THE YELLOWSTONE—RETREAT OF THE FORMER—MAJOR PEASE'S EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The War Department has received the report of Capt. George L. Tyler, who was dispatched to the Crow Agency by Capt. Benham, commanding the post at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, to gather information regarding a recent Indian fight. Capt. Tyler says the Mountain and River Crows, Nez Perce, and Gros Ventre Indians, upon leaving the agency this Summer, proceeded down the north bank of the Yellowstone River to a point nine miles below the mouth of the Big Horn, and on or about the 14th ult., at this place, they fought with the Sioux across the Yellowstone. The fighting continued three days. On the third day the Sioux crossed the river, and the Crows retreated. One Sioux was killed and three Crows wounded. It is reported that the number of Sioux was from 1,200 to 1,500 warriors. The Crows had 300 lodges and the Nez Perces sixty lodges, with a small number of Gros Ventres. The latest report received states that the Crows, Nez Perces, and Gros Ventres were on the Muscleshell River, between Carless Creek and the Big Bend. It is thought that they will go to the Judith Basin to hunt, and later in the season return to the Yellowstone, in the neighborhood of Prior's Creek. The Crows do not usually go to or below the Big Horn, nor have they been below for the past five years. They were induced to go by Major Pease, who was in command of an expedition on its way down the Yellowstone. Major Pease expected to join the Indians at the Big Horn, but being delayed in starting the Indians arrived first, and were attacked by the Sioux. A letter from one of Pease's party, dated "Mouth of Stillwater, June 20," contains the intelligence that a second boat had been snagged and sunk and the entire load lost. It consisted of provisions, clothing, bedding, six guns, and 1,900 rounds of ammunition. Of the three boat-loads with which he started only one remained. Many of the men were barefooted, had but little clothing and bedding, and the supply of provisions was getting low. They intended continuing down the river.

Capt. Benham, in a letter inclosing the report of Capt. Tyler, says he is of opinion that the reported number of the Sioux warriors who engaged the Crows is exaggerated, but, making due allowance for exaggeration, there must have been a considerable force there to have driven the Crows, Gros Ventres, and Nez Perces back from the river and away from Major Pease, in whom they had great confidence. His failure to meet and assist them in the fight with the Sioux will probably destroy his influence over them, and may seriously embarrass him in what is said to be one of his schemes, namely, a peace between the Sioux and Crows. Everything indicated that hostilities might be looked for on the Upper Yellowstone this Summer, but up to June 29 the Sioux had failed to discover any Indians or signs of them. Some of the stockmen on the Yellowstone were drawing in their animals and a few were abandoning their ranches. All talked as if they were fearful of a raid

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

THE WIMBLEDON SHOOTING.

MARKSMANSHIP IN THE RAIN—MAJOR FULTON'S ACHIEVEMENTS—THE SEVERAL CONTESTS.

The London *Times* of July 22 has the following:

Surely it required no very wise reader of the signs of the heavens to predict on Tuesday night what manner of morning should follow? A really fine day had been brought to a still finer close. The shooting had been good, and there had been many there to appreciate it. The camp, after evening gunfire, looked, almost for the first time, as a camp at Wimbledon should, and generally does look. Cricket, played after a strange, burlesque fashion, lawn-tennis, all the usual jollity of life under canvas, when the canvas is dry, were in full swing, and when the President accompanied his guests, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, round the lines, they might well-nigh have forgotten that July had its floods. But, alas! the reality of the morning did not bear out the promise of the night. Heavily in clouds came on the day, and scarcely had the echo of the first gun died away when the old familiar pattering was heard, and down the rain came more pitilessly than ever. Human patience has been sorely tried within the past week, but never so sorely as yesterday. Well might a notice appear on the official board, framed in a spirit of almost ghastly merriment, to the effect that the clerk of the weather was from that time forth forevermore disqualified from taking any part in the Wimbledon meetings. Nevertheless, it was almost worth while to wade through a sea of mud to see what was to be seen yesterday.

First and foremost there was the American Challenge Cup to be shot for, and that alone would have reconciled any reasonable man to a good deal. He who scores 133 out of a possible 150 at a 1,000 yards' distance, must be accounted a good shot, and this is what Major Fulton, whom the rumor of the camp has always pointed to as the "crack" of the American party, did yesterday; nor were the others at all remiss, inasmuch as the score of the last on the list attained the very respectable figure of 105. Capt. Canfield made seven consecutive bull's-eyes in his last eight shots; and the white disc, the *summum bonum* of the rifleman's ambition, was hoisted for Capt. Bruce no less than eight times out of nine shots. A whisper, too, was going round the firing points that the two misses that so disarranged the harmony of this gentleman's first ten shots were misses only after the strict letter of the law, being, in fact, bull's-eyes, but on the wrong target. For the truth of this tale, however, we decline to vouch, merely telling it as told to us. But despite this shooting, we trust it will not be set down to us as a mere insular prejudice if we venture to point out that at the same range, but a few yards lower down, was shooting for the "Any Rifle" Association Cup one Private Ward, of the Sixth Cheshire, and that the ten shots allowed by law to him resulted in a score of forty-six points. Now, the first ten shots of Major Fulton, who was highest then, as at the end, brought to him but thirty-nine points; so we have no reason to be dissatisfied with our own men, after all. It must, however, be confessed that the Americans, when they once got fairly on the target, did marvelous things; and it is clear how difficult it would have been to arrange on fair terms a match between them, unused as they are to our Sniders and Martini-Henrys, and our men, who, from the nature of their practice, are less cunning with the small bore, and at such long ranges, than at other distances with other weapons. The first three on the American list shot with a Remington rifle, the others with a Sharp, and after each shot the barrel was carefully wiped out, a practice directly at variance with our regulations. The positions of the six were similar; all lay on their backs, supporting the head on the left arm, and with the left hand steadying the butt of the rifle, and very steady that left hand managed to keep it.

But this, good as it was, was not all, for in another part of the field a still keener contest was being waged, where, at the 600 yards range, the regulars and the volunteers were shooting for Lord Donegall's Cup. When the two twelves were first made known every one with one accord gave the cup to the volunteers. Nor would this have been at all a matter for surprise. Lord Donegall had for his material the very cream of the volunteer shots of Great Britain, all there on the ground and in the very best of practice. The regulars had to be selected from those who happened to be handy, or those whom duty might allow at so short a notice to come down and do battle for the service. Consequently, when, after the firing at the 200 yards range had closed, the volunteers were found to be but two points ahead, and when at the 500 yards this advantage was increased by but one, the greatest excitement prevailed. Then followed a contest the like of which Wimbledon has probably never before witnessed, and not improbably may not, at least for a long time, witness again. Mr. Godsall, of the Fifty-second Light Infantry, a pupil of Capt. Thompson's at Aldershott, had made a bull's-eye with the first out of his seven last shots, but when he lay down for his second it was evident there was something wrong somewhere. After much inspection it was discovered that the "plunger"—or, to speak less technically, the needle—was broken in his Martini-Henry, and another was accordingly called. With the fresh rifle he then set to work and scored three centres, a bull's-eye, and another centre. Meanwhile the volunteers had finished their firing with a score of 277, or a grand total of 927, and when Mr. Godsall lay down for his last shot, all his comrades having finished their work, the soldier score stood at 924. There was a match; but one more shot to be fired, and three must at least be made, not to insure victory, but to avoid defeat. The shot was fired, it was a centre, and the victory was won by a single point. Well might his companions in arms carry Mr. Godsall shoulder-high from the firing-points, for never, perhaps, in the annals of rifle-shooting have the merits of a steady hand, a clear eye, and of coolness of nerve been made so apparent.

Nor have we yet exhausted our list, for yesterday was the day when Oxford met Cambridge to decide to which of the "Blues" was to belong the "Chancellors' Plate" for 1875. This time the Dark Blue was not so successful as it was on the last occasion when it met the Light Blue in the neighborhood of Putney, and Cambridge was enabled to do something to wipe out the double defeat she has this year sustained on the river and the cricket field. Since this match was first instituted, in 1862—it is shot with the Snider at 200, 500, and 600 yards ranges for a large tankard, worth £100, the gift of the Chancellors of the two universities—Cambridge has been successful eight times and Oxford five. The most noticeable fact in connection with the other competitions was the victory of Mr. Edward Ross, for the fourth time, in the second stage of the Albert Prize, and the shooting of Capt. Muir, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, in the third series of Extra Prizes, wherein at 600 yards distance he made the highest possible score of 35.

THE CANAL SUITS.

DECISION OF JUDGE WESTBROOK IN THE CASE OF THE PEOPLE VS. LORD ET AL.—THE STATE PRECLUDED FROM MAINTAINING THE ACTION.

Judge Westbook has rendered a decision in the case of the People of the State of New-York vs. Jarvis Lord et al., in favor of the defendants. The action was brought to recover the sum of $55,000, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the State, on a contract for work on the Chemung Canal and feeder. The bidders, as was alleged, held a meeting at the Stanwix Hall, Albany, on the 20th of December, 1867, when the contracts were auctioned off, and the one in question was purchased by Leahy. The contract was awarded to him by the Contracting Board on the same day at $36,000 per year for five years, and on the 31st of December he assigned the contract to Jarvis Lord, to whom has been paid under it the sum of $180,000. To these allegations a general denial was entered. It was alleged that a fair price for the work would be $25,000 per year, and the suit is brought to recover the excess of the amount.

When the case came up for trial before Judge Westbrook on the 11th of May last, the defendant's counsel, Messrs. Peckham and Tremain, moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that it did not allege facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. This motion Judge Westbrook took under advisement, and has now rendered the following decision, granting the motion:

"It was conceded upon the motion made at the Circuit by the defendant's counsel to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint upon the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action; that the identical question upon which the motion depended had been decided by Judge James C. Smith in The People vs. Stevens and others. I was at first inclined to examine the question involved carefully, and decide it according to my own judgment. Reflection has, however, satisfied me that the views of counsel on both sides that I ought *pro forma* to follow that decision, giving to plaintiffs the benefit of an exception, were correct. Harmony of judicial action, and the sincere respect I entertain for the opinion of my judicial brother, and the evident care he has taken to reach a right result, as evidenced by the opinion written in that cause and submitted to me, induce me to pursue that course. An order will be entered as of the day of trial, (May 11, 1875,) dismissing plaintiff's case, with costs, and giving to them an exception as of that day.

"In the case of The People vs. Stephens and others, alluded to by Judge Westbrook, the plaintiffs insisted they were entitled to recover on the facts alleged in the complaint, by force of the familiar principle that fraud and deceit, coupled with damage, was a good cause of action. The complaint alleged two distinct charges of fraud—first, that the defendants, Stephens and others, prevented competition at the letting by an unlawful and fraudulent combination for that purpose; and, second, that they falsely held out certain fictitious bids as real and competing; either of which charges it was urged was sufficient to maintain the action. The complaint alleged, and the demurrer admitted, that the acts charged upon the defendants were done by them to defraud the plaintiffs, and the question presented, therefore, was whether the acts or the series of acts, involved in either or both of the charges above stated, being done with a fraudulent intent, constituted such a fraud in contemplation of law as would support an action brought in affirmance of the letting contract to recover damages. In the Stephens case the defendants, as was alleged, put in fraudulent and mutilated bids, while in the Lord case the bids were suppressed or destroyed. In the latter case the complaint did not allege the putting in of fictitious bids or fraudulent concealment, but simply the combination to defraud the State, and the question presented in the case of Lord et al., as decided by Judge Smith and sustained by Judge Westbrook, is thus alluded to in the former's opinion, as published in the New-York Reports.

"It is elementary doctrine that a misrepresentation or a fraudulent concealment is essential to an action at law for fraud and deceit. The bare fact of a successful combination to prevent competition at a public letting, does not necessarily involve either of those essentials. If in the present (Stephens) case the defendants and their confederates had done nothing more in pursuance of their combination than to put in the single bid upon which the contract was awarded to Stephens, their conduct would not have amounted to a false representation. In that respect the case would have been the same as if the bid of Stephens had not been preceded by any attempt to prevent competition."

Under this ruling the State is precluded from maintaining the action, unless it should be reversed by an appeal to the higher courts. Judgment in favor of the defendants was entered by their counsel, Messrs. Peckham and Tremain, for $2,856 94 costs.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES B. BECK.

THIS REPRESENTATIVE KENTUCKY DEMOCRAT GIVES HIS IDEAS ON FINANCIAL MATTERS—MORE ACCUSATIONS OF "LEGALIZED ROBBERY."

Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, who has gained increased prominence as a leading Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, made a speech in Covington on Friday night. Referring to Louisiana, he spoke of Gen. Sheridan as a man who had disgraced the epaulets he wore. He hoped and believed that the first act of a Democratic majority in Congress would be to introduce a bill abolishing the office of Lieutenant General of the Army, and refusing to pay one dollar toward the compensation of a man whose conduct was so atrocious as that of Gen. Sheridan had been. There were ways to reach these men, he said, and Kentuckians must stand by the Democratic Party in its efforts to reach them. Coming to financial matters, he expressed himself as follows:

The great clamor is going up now all over the country about the Democratic Party being inflationists and repudiationists. An alarm is sought to be created because of our action in that regard. What is the trouble? It is this: The Radical Party do not intend that the paper money of the country shall become good. They are the men that are making it bad. They are the men that imposed unjust burdens upon it, that are keeping it in its present condition. Notwithstanding all their pretenses, they intend to keep it so. They made the Custom dues payable in gold. Why was that done? It was done still further to protect monopolies. They made the interest on the public debt payable in gold, so that the bondholders alone should get gold. The bondholders have got possession of this country. The very first act of Gen. Grant was entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," and was no more nor less than legalized robbery. It cannot be styled by any other name and the truth told about it. These bonds were payable in the legal money of the country. They were bought with greenbacks, paid for in greenbacks at par, and the greenback was created by the same act that authorized the issuing of bonds. Every greenback is indorsed upon the back of it that it is to be receivable at its face value for all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt and Custom dues; and yet the first act of Grant's Administration was to make all the principal of those bonds payable in gold, and the premium on gold at that time made an additional burden on the people of $500,000,000. So infamous was the proposition that old Thaddeus Stevens, bad as he was, in 1868 when the proposition was first made, rose in his place and declared that if his party was going to commit an outrage such as that, he would abandon it and vote with the Democratic Party. We defeated it then. Hooper, of Massachusetts, brought it up again, and we again defeated it. Gen. Grant came into office on the 4th of March, 1869. He wanted the bonds paid in gold, and in less than forty-eight hours after the bill was introduced it passed both houses, received the signature of the President, and became the law of the land, and the tax-payers of the country were robbed of $500,000,000. There are men now at the head of the Republican Party who were paupers before that bill passed, that are millionaires to-day. The struggle has been from that day to this to keep the paper back and to keep the bonds in advance. Let the Government to-day declare that she will receive her paper for her Custom dues, and, my word for it, it will be as good as gold in a year. Why should not the bonds of the United States be taxed? Why should not men who are protected by the Government and own millions of bonds pay their taxes like other men? Why should the national banker get the money of this people at one per cent., as he does now, and then loan it to the people at six, ten, or fifteen per cent.? No Government would do it except such a Government as we have got, managed by the Radical Party. The struggle is going on to-day, as it always has been, between the few and the many. It is the old struggle, the old claim that the mass of mankind are bridled and saddled, while a favored few are born booted and spurred, ready to ride them; and they ought to be ridden if they will go to the polls and vote for Radical policy in the face of facts as well known as these facts are. No people ever were freed that voluntarily surrendered their liberties. All history is false and all experience is a lie, if any people ever recovered their liberty when they had once voluntarily surrendered it.

MORE PATRIOTIC UTTERANCES.

LETTER FROM AN EX-CONFEDERATE GENERAL IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. William B. Bate, of Tennessee, was lately invited to attend a reunion of the Fourth and Seventh Confederate Regiments of that State, and in response sent a letter, in which he says: "I highly appreciate such reunions as a means of exciting our love for our country, of impressing its history upon us and those who are to come after us, of treasuring up many choice bits of personal, camp, and battle incidents which never will be written, and of letting the world know that Confederate soldiers, though outnumbered and conquered in the late inter-State struggle, do not feel dishonored by their defeat after such a noble and chivalrous effort. Nor do they (ex-Confederate soldiers) yield precedence to any in love of country and in the high hopes of its continued glory and greatness. Having once accepted those terms imposed by the arbitrament of the sword, they would forfeit that honor which is dearer than life to the true soldier were they to act otherwise than in the best of faith. Our honor as soldiers and integrity as men were nearly all that was left us in the midst of our defeat, and it should be the pride, as it is the duty, of each of us to preserve them untarnished. It is a source of the highest gratification for me to know that the ex-Confederate soldiers, as a class, are making the best of citizens, and that they sustain their representative men in their patriotic efforts to rebuild our broken altars, to heal the wounds and close the gaps made by relentless war. With all our sorrows and misfortunes, however, consequent upon the late terrible struggle, we have not at any time lost sight of the fact that this is our country, and the only one in which we have a special interest; that its glory is our glory, its shame our shame, and that it is both patriotic and manly for us to vie with our late adversaries, in a generous way, in elevating, strengthening, and ennobling it."

A WORD TO GOV. HENDRICKS.

One of the Democratic papers in Indiana makes this moving appeal to Gov. Hendricks: "Gov. Hendricks stands to-day the choice of the people of Indiana for the Presidential nomination. He has reached his present proud position, not so much by what he has done, as what he has not done. The time for bold and manly words, prompt and decided action, has arrived, and we suggest to the Governor to take into serious consideration the present crisis of our Government, and speak boldly and act vigorously in defense of the people. It will not do to wait until the cat jumps, or, in other words, until the Ohio campaign decides the most popular course. Come out like a man and help by word and deed the people of Ohio in their gigantic struggle against the money power. The time for conservative, or rather cowardly, action has passed, and the real workers should at once step to the front in the cause of the people. If Gov. Hendricks wishes to become the ruler of a great people the opportunity has arrived. We feel anxious over the matter; we want our Governor to be the next President, but to become so he must cast off the shell of indecision and show himself not the follower but the leader of public opinion.'

A CHILD'S EVENTFUL HISTORY.

A Massachusetts paper relates the following: "Passengers on Conductor Johnson's train on the Eastern Railroad have noticed at a house close to the road, just beyond the North Beverly Station, on a piazza next them, a beautiful little girl of about three years old. She is always there when Mr. Johnson's trains pass, as he is a near relative. She was born on board ship in the Pacific Ocean. Before she was three days old her mother died. Before she was seven days old the ship was wrecked and sank. Her father, who was Captain of the vessel, the infant, and one sailor were saved in a boat. The babe was wrapped in a blanket and kept warm, and the sailor paid every attention to her and kept her alive with biscuit soaked in water, and was hardly less attentive to the little one's wants than her father. Ten days after the wreck the three were picked up in an English vessel and taken to Liverpool. Thence they came to this country, and the little one has been brought up at the house of her grandparents, close by the railroad, near the North Beverly Station."

MERRICK CAMP-MEETING.

The Long Island Camp-meeting Association will commence their annual meeting at Merrick on the 10th inst., and continue it ten days. The Camp meeting Association of Eastern Long Island will commence their meeting at Jamesport on the 17th inst., and continue it one week. Rev. Francis C. Hill, of St. Mark's Church, Rockville Centre, will have charge of the exercises at the latter, and Rev. J. R. Merwin will have charge at Merrick.

THE ENGLISH FRAUDS.

CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST LONDON MERCHANTS.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK—ONE MILLION AND A HALF STERLING POSSIBLY INVOLVED.

The London *Times* of July 22 has the following:

At the Guildhall, yesterday, Mr. Alexander Collie, of No. 12 Kensington Palace-gardens, and Mr. William Collie, of No. 8 Aytoun street, Manchester, until recently carrying on business as merchants at No. 17 Leadenhall street, and Aytoun street, Manchester, were brought up on a warrant by Detective Sergeants Webb and Hancock before Sir Thomas White, charged with obtaining large sums of money from the London and Westminster Bank by false pretenses. In the information the amount was stated to be £200,000 and upward, but it was rumored that the actual amount involved was about £1,500,000.

Mr. Poland, instructed by Messrs. Travers Smith & Co., the solicitors of the bank, prosecuted; and Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, instructed by Mr. Hollams, appeared for the prisoners.

Mr. Poland said that in this case he appeared for the Directors of the London and Westminster Bank, who considered it their duty to prosecute the prisoners for conspiring together to defraud them of various large sums of money. He proposed to state the nature of the case and then to call evidence sufficient to justify a remand, so that all parties might be prepared to produce their books. The prisoners were the firm of Alexander Collie & Co., of No. 17 Leadenhall street, and Aytoun street, Manchester. It appeared that Alexander Collie attended to the business in London and William Collie to that in Manchester. The prosecution alleged that the prisoners conspired together to draw bills which were nothing but accommodation bills, and they represented that they were trade bills given for goods sold, and bearing on the face of them certain marks and numbers purporting to refer to the bales of goods and the accounts in the ledger. He produced one of the bills, which had on its face "for value received" and certain marks purporting to refer to the description of goods that the bill was given for. A large number of those bills had been negotiated, and although a great number of the bills had not the words "for goods" on them, they had certain marks which were equivalent, for they had those marks which purported to refer to accounts of goods delivered. The defendants sent bills accepted by various persons to bill brokers, and by that means put them into circulation. It was well known that the bill-brokers could not discount those bills with their own money, and several of them went to the London and Westminster Bank. In May or June last the prisoners failed, and their liabilities were about $3,000,000 Of that sum, however, there was from £1,500,000 to £1,750,000 worth of those bills in circulation. The London and Westminster Bank had about £500,000 worth of those bills, and, after giving credit for all they could get from the estate, they would be at a loss of between £200,000 and £300,000. It was obvious that the bank would not have discounted bills to that large amount if they had not believed that those bills were given for goods which had been supplied, and that the marks and numbers on the face of those bills referred to those goods. On the examination of the defendants' books, which were placed in the hands of Mr. John Young, of the firm of Turquand, Young & Co., accountants, it was found that those bills were not genuine trade bills drawn for goods sold, but accommodation bills, and that there were no such goods sold and no such accounts in the ledger as those indicated by the marks on the face of the bills, and that the persons accepting the bills had no goods' accounts with the defendants. The London and Westminster Bank believed they had a responsible drawer and acceptor, and upon that assumption would have discounted to a reasonable amount. They never would have discounted to such an amount if they had not believed from the marks on the face of the bills that they were *bonâ fide* bills of commercial transactions. By examining the books they found that there were goods to the amount of £63,000, or from that to £100,000, which were all that represented the million and a half or million and three-quarters for which bills were in the hands of the bank and other persons.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he appeared for the defendants, who were apprehended only late on the previous night, and from what he had heard he thought that every bill would have to be the subject of a separate inquiry. He did not make use of the hackneyed phrase that he had a perfect answer to the charge, but there was one point to which he would draw the attention of his learned friend, and which he had omitted to notice. That point was whether the persons complaining had or had not knowledge of the nature of the transactions complained of. He quite agreed with Mr. Poland that there must be a remand, and he was willing that it should be ordered without going into the evidence until they were able to go into it fully.

Sir Thomas White, after consulting Mr. Martin, said that, looking at the circumstances and the unfortunate precedents before him, he felt bound to ask for large bail—two sureties in £2,000 each, or four in £1,000, and the prisoners themselves each in £4,000. The prisoners were then remanded.

The court was adjourned for the prisoners to procure bail, and Sir Thomas White stayed in town to accept it if it could be procured. At 2:30 o'clock the case was called on, when Sir Thomas White said that three names had been submitted to him as bail, and he wished to know whether the solicitors for the prosecution had made inquiries about them, and whether they were satisfied with them.

Mr. Travers Smith said that those names had been submitted to him only within the last half-hour, and he had not had time to make inquiries. Of course he should not interfere with the discretion of the magistrate; but at the same time he could not take upon himself the responsibility of accepting bail which he had not had an opportunity of inquiring into.

Mr. Hollams said that Mr. Smith's statement was like a thunderbolt to him. An hour and three-quarters previously he submitted five names to Mr. Smith, and his clerk told him that three of those names would be accepted.

Mr. Smith said there had been some mistake in the matter. Five names had been submitted to him, and there were two of them that he at once objected to; but the other three he had not had time to inquire into, although he would not object to them until he had done so. He did not object to the prisoners being admitted to bail, but it must be solely on the responsibility of the Bench without reference to his consent.

Sir Thomas White said that he was not prepared to take upon himself the responsibility of accepting bail which had not been inquired into by the prosecution. Mr. Hollams' bail he would freely accept; but, with regard to the others, the prisoners' solicitor must give the usual notice.

Mr. Hollams, Jr., said that he would give the twenty-four hours' notice at once to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Travers Smith said that he would not insist upon the full time, but would the next morning cause inquiries to be made, and if they were satisfactory he would throw no obstacles in the way of the liberation of the defendants.

Sir Thomas White repeated that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of accepting bail which had not been inquired into by the prosecutors. Here was a charge of a tremendous fraud, and he could not consent to let the defendants go without approved bail. He, therefore, refused to accept bail until it was approved. With regard to an application of Mr. Hollams that the prisoners should be allowed to be taken to Newgate in a cab, he must say that he could not accede to that request. He had considered the matter, and he could not see that there was any difference at present between them and poor people who were charged with a similar offense, only for a smaller amount. The two prisoners must, therefore, go in the van.

A STATEMENT FROM THE BANK.

The half-yearly general meeting of the London and Westminster Bank was held July 21 in London, Mr. W. Hamilton Crake presiding. The report showed net profits for the half year amounting to £252,703. The Directors stated that they believe the losses of the past six months to be of a purely exceptional character, and that they are taking active measures to prevent, as far as possible, their recurrence. To provide for these losses the board have deemed it their duty to reduce the dividend for the current half year to five per cent., and to subtract from the reserve the sum of £500,000, placing that amount in the meantime to the credit of a special suspense account as provision for the above objects. This sum the Directors believe will amply meet all contingencies. The rest or surplus fund, after these deductions, will be £667,501 13s. 8d. The amount due by the bank on deposits, circular notes, and other moneys payable on demand, including rebate on bills discounted not yet due, is £30,446,278, and the acceptances represent £1,087,310.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman, having referred to the position of the bank, said: In addition to what I may call the ordinary difficulties of conducting banking business, we have had to encounter others of a far graver kind. It is now apparent, gentlemen, that the unprofitable condition of trade in several branches has given rise to new financial expedients of a vicious and most reprehensible kind, resorted to for the purpose of sustaining credit at a point far beyond where prudence or a higher sense of duty would have dictated suspension. This vicious course of trading has led to frauds—I say it with a strong feeling of humiliation—to frauds of a nature, so far as the experience of this bank is concerned, hitherto unknown to commerce. In dealing with this grave state of matters your Directors deem it their duty firmly to expose these fraudulent practices—[applause, and a voice: "Don't spare them!"]—and to bring home to those who have resorted to them the dangers of their fraudulent conspiracies. Gentlemen, this is strong language, and unusual language from this chair; but, I take it, it is not one whit stronger than the circumstances warrant. [Applause.] It may not be known, but I may here announce it, that Alexander Collie was arrested last night, and is probably at the Mansion House at this moment. In discharging these painful duties—for such they are—the board will receive the cordial co-operation of all concerned in promoting sound and honest dealing. So soon as a knowledge of these matters came to your Directors they took immediate steps to strengthen the executive of the bank, and they have devised such safeguards as shall, so far as human foresight can go, guard against the recurrence of such losses. Our previous success had been so complete that it would have been deemed both imprudent and unwise to make changes which we now think it may be expedient to adopt. A note has just reached me that, in addition to Alexander Collie, William Collie was arrested at the same time, and that they are now remanded until Wednesday. I may mention at the same time that Kershaw, the broker connected with the fraudulent use of warrants, has gone away, but that a warrant has been taken out, and that, if possible, he, too, will be brought to justice. No thought of glossing over the losses entailed by these failures has ever been entertained, and, in dealing with, your Directors have pursued the course they have ever taken in dealing with bad and doubtful debts. They had at once made provision for them in the full and ample manner set forth in the accounts in your hands. After giving very anxious consideration to all the circumstances, the board has deemed it their duty to reduce the dividend for the current half year to five per cent., and to subtract from the reserve the sum of £500,000, placing that amount in the meantime to the credit of a special suspense account. This sum, the Directors believe, will amply meet all contingencies. I have now tried to place before you an explicit, straightforward statement, in the belief that such a course is in accordance with your views and the best interests of this bank. In adopting this course we confidently rely on the support of our shareholders, whose determination to deal at once fully and amply with the exceptional circumstances of the past half year we believe to be in entire harmony with our own. [Applause.]

Mr. Chapman seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

Mr. James Carter Haughton said: As to the recent losses, he did not know that they could be called exceptional, for they were due not so much to the general bad state of trade as to persons whom he might call thieves going about and making use of the banks. A firm which had not been in business more than ten years, and who had been engaged in a "plunging" trade arising out of the American war, had come from Manchester to London and incurred liabilities of many millions, without having adequate capital at their back. Their business was of such a character that a small variation in the market would ruin them. No lawful trader could compete with such firms; and yet these men got into their position by the help of banks and discount houses. The banks bolstered up such fellows to the injury of the mercantile community. The banks held their paper while everybody outside the banks knew such securities to be rotten and not worth a shilling a pound. It was not a difficult matter to find out the character of a house whose paper was going round the banks, and to ascertain whether the house was doing a legitimate business. He held that there was something wrong in the general management of banking transactions if such things as he had described could take place.

Mr. Vulliamy did not wish to say anything offensive, but he wished to know how it was that this bank had been so particularly victimized. He was told that the securities were fraudulent, but he should have expected on the part of the managers a very keen scent with regard to such matters.

Votes of thanks to the Directors, the Chairman, and the officers brought the proceedings to a close.

THE CENTENNIAL.

INTERESTING REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

A special committee of the Executive Council of Massachusetts made a report upon the appropriation for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, last week, in which they say:

"Considering the nature and magnitude of the work to be done, the time for preparation for the Exhibition is short, but it is believed that prompt, energetic, and intelligent action on the part of the officers having it in charge will result in a representation that will be highly creditable and of great advantage to the people of the State. The appropriation ($50,000) is liberal, the materials for exhibition are abundant, and the work of preparation cannot fail to be beneficial in its educational effect upon all who participate in it. Our future prosperity is to be far more influenced by our action in this matter than is generally supposed. The Exhibition will be immense in variety and proportions; it will be attended by persons from all parts of the world, to whom the condition of our arts, industries, and institutions will be a revelation. In several of our leading industries, as well as our institutions, Massachusetts ought to take the lead of all the other States, and make an exhibition worthy of her reputation. The committee think that our educational matters should be made prominent in the representation of our institutions, and that the Board of Education should be liberally aided in the work of preparation and exhibition. It has already been suggested to the various State boards that they prepare elaborate reports, in some degree historical, and in some cases illustrated, which shall serve as their annual reports as well as for the Exhibition. The preparation of these reports will involve extraordinary expense, which may properly be chargeable to the appropriation made in the resolve herein referred to. Our manufacturers will not expect pecuniary assistance from the State. Already several branches are raising funds to defray the expenses incident to an adequate representation of their respective industries. They will, however, require assistance in organization, in the preparation of exhibits, and in displaying the same.

The organization of a State Commission or Board of Managers should be simple and inexpensive. A Centennial State Board, already partially organized, has done much to create an interest in the subject. This board, of which Hon. George B. Loring, who was appointed by the President, is the head, with William B. Spooner, Esq., as alternate, is composed of other gentlemen appointed by Mr. Loring and approved by A. T. Goshorn, the Director General. It would be inexpedient to establish another board, which might conflict with the existing one and create confusion in the work to be accomplished. The appointees of the State should co-operate with, and, in fact, be incorporated with, so as to become part of, the Massachusetts State Board of Managers.

The committee recommend that the Governor and Council appoint a suitable person as State Agent for the Centennial Exhibition, who, with such a number of secretaries as may be required, shall be the only salaried officers of the State in connection with the Exhibition. They also recommend the appointment of thirty persons who shall constitute—with Messrs. Loring and Spooner, and the agent and first secretary, to be designated by the Governor and Council—a State Board of Managers, of which Mr. Loring will be President, and the State Agent the executive officer. In appointing said board it is thought best to adopt fifteen members of the existing board, who have been approved, and to appoint fifteen additional members who will also doubtless be approved by the Director General. The persons to be appointed should be carefully selected with reference to their ability for service on the board. It is thought that the persons constituting the board may be divided into ten committees for the ten grand divisions of the Exhibition; but this, and most matters of detail, should be arranged by the State Agent in consultation with the President and members of the board, who will be expected to advise and aid him in all his work. It is of the utmost importance, and indeed essential to the success of Massachusetts at the Exhibition, that the State agent be a man of good organizing and executive ability, and that the State board be a harmonious body. The agent should enter immediately upon his work, give his time wholly to it, establish a bureau in Boston, put himself in communication with the Director General, and take all requisite steps to create a general and lively interest in the Exhibition throughout the Commonwealth. In due time he should establish a bureau in Philadelphia to serve as a Massachusetts head-quarters till the termination of the Exhibition in the Autumn of 1876. He will there do what he properly can to assist and promote the interest of contributors from this State, receiving instructions from the Governor and reporting to him from time to time, and make a final report as soon as practicable after the completion of his work. In all matters involving the expenditure of money he will observe such regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor and Council, who are responsible for all expenditures authorized by the legislative resolve, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $50,000."

COLLISION AT HELL GATE.

At 9:30 yesterday morning the steamer Harlem, of the Harlem and Morrisania line of steamers, while passing through Hell Gate, at the upper end of Blackwell's Island, on one of her regular trips, was run into by the schooner Frederick Tyler, Capt. Hawkins, from Norwich, bound to Trenton, N. J. She struck the steamer on her port wheelhouse, tearing away a large portion of it, though without injuring the wheel. The schooner had her mainmast broken short off near the deck, and her bulwarks were almost completely carried away by the falling of the mast. After clearing away the wreck of the mast from the schooner, the Harlem towed her to Newtown Creek, Long Island, where she will be repaired before proceeding on her voyage. The mate of the Harlem says that the people who were on board of the schooner were to blame for the accident. He stated that he hailed the schooner, but the pilot on the latter boat paid no attention, and kept on her course. It was only by the good management on the part of Capt. Gifford, of the Harlem, that a great disaster was avoided, as the Harlem had an unusually large number of passengers on board at the time. As it was, however, no one was injured.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN.

About 8 o'clock last evening a quarrel took place between Officer Michael O'Keefe, of the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn, and James Wynne, of No. 713 Dean street, in the house of the latter, which resulted in the officer's receiving a severe wound in the neck with a razor, which it is feared will prove fatal. It appears that Officer O'Keefe went to visit Wynne's wife upon an invitation received from her, to the effect that her husband had been arrested, and that she desired to see him. When the officer was leaving the house he was met on the second-story landing by Wynne, who asked him in an angry and excited tone what business he had in his house. He attempted to assault him with a club, but his wife interfered and warded off the blow. The men then took hold of each other, and a violent scuffle ensued, during which the officer received a serious wound on the upper part of the neck about five inches in length. A razor was found in the yard after the quarrel, with which it is believed Wynne cut the officer. The wound was dressed by Dr. Childs, after which O'Keefe was removed to St. Peter's Hospital by his friends. Wynne and his wife were arrested.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

ONE DENTIST KILLS ANOTHER, AND IN TURN IS SHOT DEAD BY A FRIEND OF THE LATTER—A KENTUCKY CRIME.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Inquirer.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., July 30, 185.

The Donnally-Peckover tragedy of Thursday evening is the prevailing topic of talk in this city. Dr. E. J. Peckover and Dr. C. L. Donnally were partners in the practice of dentistry in Cynthiana. Dr. Peckover's father, a practicing dentist at Paris, Ky., was also associated in some way with the firm. This threefold partnership was dissolved a month or two ago, and the settlements did not progress to the mutual content of the two younger members of the firm, and there was ill-feeling. On Wednesday the two gentlemen, in a talk about the settlement, had a dispute over an account for $10 against a customer of the late firm. Donnally accused Peckover of cheating him. Peckover, in reply to this assertion, denounced him as a liar. Dr. Donnally turned away, with the remark that they would have no difficulty. Both of these gentlemen were men of sobriety and good standing in our community.

Meantime Donnally brooded over the wrong, and to a friend, who was trying to dissuade him from taking any further notice of the insult, he said in substance: "I've been thinking the thing over, and the more I think of it the more provoked I get." Thursday evening, about 5:30 o'clock, Donnally stepped out of his office, with a four-inch Smith & Wesson pistol, and finding Peckover on the street, who had just emerged from his own office, which is adjoining that of Dr. Donnally, called to him. He turned around, and as he did so, Donnally said, "You called me a liar yesterday," and the words had hardly fallen from his lips when he fired his pistol, the ball passing almost through Peckover, near the region of the heart. He got up and walked into a jewelry establishment, and said that "Charley Donnally had shot him," and died in about twenty minutes. Mr. James T. Hedges, a dry-goods merchant, just opposite, stepped over and caught Donnally by the right shoulder and arm as he was in the act of shooting the second time, and told him that he had killed Peckover, and should not shoot again. Constable Ewalt then came up and arrested Donnally. "My God, doctor, what did you do that for?" exclaimed the officer. "I am as sorry for it as any body," answered the prisoner. "Where do you want me to go?"

Deputy Marshal Hoffman joining the two, the whole party proceeded to the Court-house building and into the office of County Judge Lucius Desha, Jr. Judge Desha sat facing the only door and across the table from it, poring over the statute law relating to the case in hand. Hoffman sat with his face at right angles to the door and near it, with his feet on the table. Ewalt was reared back in a chair close to the only window, his right side face to that window and his back to the door. Donnally sat reared back in his chair, his left face to the window, close to it, directly opposite.

R. H. Ridgley, a brother-in-law of Peckover, was at the latter's house, his own home, when the news came of his kinsman's fate. He had been out only a few moments before, but was not well and had returned to the house. What he did in the twenty minutes or so intervening between the death of Peckover and the shooting of Donnally can only be conjectured from the result. He got a pistol, a full-sized Colt's army revolver. It is certain, too, that he said he was going to kill Donnally, but one young man to whom he said it thought it only an idle threat, and another gentleman with whom he talked on the subject left him believing, or hoping that he had been dissuaded from his bloody design. He entered the Court-house yard by the gate, nearly opposite to, and a considerable distance from, the window at which Ewalt and Donnally sat, passed by the window, around the corner of the house, and in at the door. The doomed man sat as described above, and the constable says his eyes were cast down, his feet on the front rounds of his chair. Hoffman saw Ridgley enter, pistol presented, and almost as quick as thought had his feet down from the table to the floor, himself on his feet, and his hand on Ridgley's right arm. Neither Judge Desha nor Ewalt saw Ridgley enter, nor, probably, did Donnally. Hoffman was too late. He thinks his striking Ridgley's arm lowered the course of the ball, and his idea agrees with the probability that the aim was at the head or the heart. Ridgley advanced about three or four feet into the room toward Donnally, and when four or five feet distant from him fired, saying as he fired, "Blood for blood." Some statements represent him as saying also, "I didn't do you as you did him. I came up to your face," and "I could have shot you through the window." He was seized, disarmed, and, after a little delay, lodged in jail.

Donnally fell over from his chair to the floor, cried out in agony, "My God," asked Judge Desha to tell his brother to take care of his effects and attend to everything; the death pallor overspread his face, and he expired in a few minutes. His body was removed to his office room.

Coroner Whitaker held inquest on the two bodies, and simple verdict of death from pistol-shots in the hands of C. L. Donnally and R. H. Ridgley, respectively, rendered.

Dr. Peckover was about thirty-eight years old, weighing probably 165 pounds, rather heavy-set and in excellent health. He was in the Quartermaster's office in Nicholasville, Ky., during the war; afterward lived in Louisville a year or two, and established himself as a dentist in Cynthiana some eight or nine years ago. He married a daughter of R. H. Ridgley, in Nicholasville, and when the latter died he took under his protection the widow and children left behind. The widow died soon after, but the children he has supported and cared for since, raising the young man now accused of murder from early boyhood up to young manhood, and filling him with no less than the warmest filial affection. He leaves the wife and three or four children, the eldest a daughter of about sixteen, who had gone out to the home of J. M. Blackburn, beyond Florence, only the evening before, and returned yesterday morning to find her father a mutilated corpse.

Dr. Donnally was a Virginian, had been in Cynthiana for several years, and acquired the repute of a genial gentleman as well as a highly-skilled practitioner of his profession. He leaves no family, never having been married. He was about forty-two years old, rather taller than Peckover, and about the same weight.

Ridgley is a young man bearing a blameless reputation in this community, and is described as a rare exception to the generality of young men here or in other cities. His attachment to his father-brother-in-law was very tender, and these circumstances, with the feeling that Donnally was utterly wrong in his attack on Peckover, and profound sympathy for Peckover's family, make it entirely certain that the current of opinion in his favor will make his conviction impossible.

HUNTING BANK ROBBERS.

HOW A PARTY OF THREE MAINE OFFICERS OCCUPIED A STRATEGIC POINT, BUT PROFITED NOTHING.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, July 33.

Assuming that the men who stole Essec Fuller's $1,500 horse at North Turner last Saturday night were in fact the Winthrop bank robbers, and that subsequent traces of their journeying have been found in Livermore, where they obtained food, and in Canton, one town further to the north-west and toward Canada, where they appeared in the guise of peddlers, it would seem probable that the programme of escape was by way of the Canada road, which crosses the State line at Upton, just south of Umbagog Lake. Indeed, this road forms the only direct thoroughfare from Canton into the Dominion. It leads through a sparsely-settled country, and is principally used by importers of Canadian horseflesh. In the extreme northern part of New-Hampshire it passes through the famous Dixville Notch, where the road for a long distance runs between lofty and precipitous walls hardly six feet apart. In traversing this rugged and unsettled region there are no parallel highways to fall back upon. In driving from Canton to Canada it is a question of Dixville Notch or nothing.

A knowledge of this fact and a careful discussion of the map suggested to a party of Auburn gentlemen that Dixfield Notch was the true strategic point for operations against the escaping plunderers. Here, if anywhere, they might be intercepted, unless the whole theory of this route, as explained above, was at fault. And if the policy, already apparent in their movements, of traveling by night and lurking in the woods throughout daylight, was still pursued, it might not be too late even on Monday morning to start after them. So, with the hope of meeting and interviewing these interesting gentlemen at a spot which nature had so abundantly favored, Sheriff Littlefield, County Attorney Wing, and Mr. Albert Young, of the Elm House, took the Monday morning up train on the Grand Trunk. They left the railroad at Stratford, just this side of Island Pond, and came East towards the Notch at a spanking rate behind a rapid span and under the guidance of a profoundly sagacious countryman.

The party reached the Notch before sundown on Monday, and stationed themselves in the narrow pass, faces to the east, and presumably shoulder to shoulder. The situation recalls that of the Greeks at Thermopylæ, only in that case there were 300, in this but three. It was an unspeakable pity that, having narrowed things down to this well-defended ravine, and to the three determined men who occupied it, we are unable to record the circumstances of the stirring encounter which would most certainly have ensued had the burglars happened that way. Disappointed here, the party scoured the country through Errol, to the west of Lake Umbagog, thinking that the fugitives might have struck a northerly course, along the Magalloway River. No trace of bank burglars was discovered. It was learned, however, that a top buggy and an open wagon, answering to the description of the vehicles which the Winthrop parties are supposed to have driven, passed rapidly along the Canada road, to the west of the Notch, on Sunday night, and were seen at 9:30 by a woman living about a quarter of a mile this side of Colebrook. She called her husband's attention to the fact, and it was subsequently ascertained that no vehicles of the kind have stopped at Colebrook Village. If the burglars had had the daring to push through by daylight from North Turner, this might possibly have been their caravan. There are many, however, who think they have not yet left the State.

The defenders of the pass then came home, believing that although Dixfield Notch had once afforded a fine opportunity for intercepting the culprits, this opportunity had now expired by the statute of limitation.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The cable steamer Minia left Halifax, N. S., last night to repair the French cable.

James M. Lyons, a clerk in the Surgeon General's office in Washington, committed suicide on Saturday evening by taking laudanum.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention has made the term of the Governor and other State officers four years instead of two.

Clarence E. Lewis, aged twelve years, was drowned while bathing at Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday afternoon.

The Southern Railroad Company have re-established the telegraph station at Woodsburg, on the Rockaway branch.

The first bale of new cotton was received at Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, class middling, from J. W. Staten, of Statenville.

Hon. Asher Tyler, aged seventy-seven years, died in Elmira, N. Y., at noon yesterday. He was a prominent man in Western New-York, having filled many positions of honor and trust.

The bodies of the four young men drowned last Thursday night near Huntington, West Va., were recovered yesterday, and are on the way to Cincinnati, Ohio, for burial.

The fisheries at Labrador are reported to be almost a complete failure. Vessels of 1,000 quintals capacity have not got over 200, and are giving up the voyage.

Four men from Tarrytown, N. Y., left Nyack in a small boat, yesterday afternoon, were capsized, and Conductor Lewis, of the Tarrytown special train, drowned.

Mr. William T. Pelton, nephew of Gov. Tilden, has been appointed Military Secretary of the Governor, with the rank of Colonel on the staff. Mr. Pelton was educated at Williams College, and has made himself very popular at Albany. The position has been vacant ever since the Governor has been in office, and would have been given to Mr. Pelton long ago if he had consented to accept it.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending July 31, 1875:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Ephraim C. Long, Rockville, Knox County, Me.; Alonzo B. Wentworth, Spring Vale, Norfolk County, Mass.; John Bailey, Topsfield, Essex County, Mass.; Mrs. Annie J. Littlefield, Jamestown, Newport County, R. I.

New-York.—Office Established—Strough's, Jefferson County; Jason Eddy, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—William R. Burdick, Alfred, Alleghany County; Ulysses S. Tyler, Long Eddy, Sullivan County.

New-Jersey. — Postmaster Appointed — William Bonnell, Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—McPherson, Clearfield County, Michael L. McMullen, Postmaster; Mifflin Cross Roads, Columbia County, Solomon W. Bredbenner, Postmaster. Discontinued —Millertown Station, Perry County; Resaca, Monroe County. Name Changed—Hyner's Run, Clinton County, to Hyner. Postmasters Appointed—John M. Shanaman, Clifton, Luzerne County; Michael Mohan, Early, Elk County; Amos Williamson, Elkdale, Chester County; Peter Smith, Fryburg, Clarion County; A. B. White, Light Street, Columbia County; Henry Staab, Lucinda Furnace, Clarion County; James C. Bowman, Newmanville, Clarion County; John Woodcock, Perry, Forest County; J. R. Frederick, Pine Station, Clinton County; Samuel Phillips, Remington, Allegheny County; H. J. Stone, Sabinsville, Tioga County; Selden S. Seamans, Wallsville, Luzerne County.

ATTEMPT TO MUTINY AT SEA.

THE COOK OF A SHIP ATTACKS THE CAPTAIN WITH A HATCHET AND ENDEAVORS TO INCITE A MUTINY—STRUGGLE WITH THE MUTINEER.

The ship Robena, Hagen, from Reval, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Capt. Hagen gives the following account of a mutinous outbreak on his vessel:

"July 15 my suspicion was aroused again to clay after the allowance of food had been taken into the galley, hearing the cook using bad language in regard to the ship and all concerned. He called two of the men, Louis Joseph and Kosmas Callien, to the galley-door. I succeeded in getting near them without being observed, so as to hear their conversation. The cook tried his best to persuade the men to get up a row, other words to mutiny. When they saw me, and I had withdrawn a few paces, the cook, with an oath, said that he would go and see the ——, meaning me. I stepped forward and went into the galley, and asked what all this disturbance meant; if he actually was trying to excite the men to mutiny. He seized the tormentor, or long fork, and I seized his wrist to prevent him using it, when he stumbled over his bed, which was spread on the floor, and fell, bringing me down with him. He seized my whiskers with his left hand, and I got hold of both his hands and released myself, but kept his hands pressed over his chest. While in this position I told him if he kept on creating a disturbance I would put him in irons. He then asked me to release him, telling me he was sick. I let go his hand and we got on our feet. I turned to go out of the galley when I heard him hiss, "I kill you ——," and saw him with a hatchet in his hand and the edge down aim a blow at my head. I dodged my head warded off the blow by grasping his arm, but rather too high up, so that I received a large, deep wound in the back of the head. I then seized the cook round the waist, and over his right arm, pressing it close to his body to get him on deck. He succeeded in reaching round my body with his left hand, and regaining the hatchet, gave me a second blow, cutting through the collar of my jacket and shirt, and inflicting a deep wound in my neck. I called for assistance all this time, but nobody came. I called to A. B. Louis, who stood off about four feet from me, with his hands in his pockets, and ordered him, as I had then got hold of both of the cook's arms, to take the hatchet out of his hands. This Lewis flatly refused, answering with a smile, "No, I won't call your officers either." By that time the second-mate, Stein Norman, made his appearance and wrenched the hatchet out of the cook's hands. I, with my mate, then bound the cook and led him aft. The second-mate kept watch over him while I had my wound dressed by the mate. I had the prisoner led into a room in the cabin, took off the rope with which he was secured, and told him —having had my pistol loaded by the first mate by that time—if he endeavored to break out or do anything against my orders it would be at the peril of his life. When the men came together forward I could plainly see, by gestures and expressive words, that they were pleased with the cook's proceedings.

THE GREENWICH STREET MURDER.

Deputy Coroner Cushman made a post mortem examination yesterday afternoon on the body of Andrew Nordstrom, who was stabbed and almost instantly killed in front of his boarding-house, No. 66 Greenwich street, yesterday morning, by Johan Bergensston, a Swedish immigrant, who became engaged in an altercation with him over a game of cards. It was found by Deputy Coroner Cushman that the wound inflicted on Nordstrom entered from the groin upward into the abdomen, being six and a half inches in length, severing the femoral artery and penetrating the peritoneum. Bergensston, the prisoner, who is confined in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, awaiting the result of an inquest to be held on Wednesday next by Coroner Woltman, stated to a TIMES reporter last evening that he was a farm laborer, and had saved $57. During his visits to the various saloons in Greenwich and West streets, he observed that he was followed by three men who evinced a disposition to rob him. In the saloon of Nordstrom the attempt was made to assault and rob him, one of the party striking him on the head with a beer bottle. The prisoner has a severe cut on his head, which corroborates this portion of his story. On being assaulted and thrown out on the sidewalk, and there assailed by several persons, he used his knife in self-defense. Bergensston, who is a fair representative of the average type of Swedish immigrant, told his story in a manner calculated to impress his hearers with the belief that it was the truth, and the Scandinavian Society, it is understood, have engaged counsel to defend him.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIC.

The White Star steam-ship Britannic, from Liverpool on July 22 and Queenstown on July 23, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning, with mail news later by three days. The management of the line is once more entitled to our thanks for valuable additions to our foreign files.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) Montgomery, Almeria June 11, Genoa 18th, Leghorn 20th, Marseilles 26th, Naples July 1, Sorrento 2d, Messina 4th, Palermo 8th, Malaga 14th, and Gibraltar 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. July 30, lat. 40 36 lon. 68 40, passed ship Maria Agnes, bound W.; Aug. 1, at 4 A. M., a White Star steam-ship bound E.; at 5:15 A. M., a National steam-ship do.; at 8:20 A. M., steam-ship Victoria, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol July 20, with mdse. and 16 passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Ship Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Holjes, Bremen 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.. Anchored in the lower bay for orders.

Ship Robena, Hagen, from Reval 60 ds., in ballast, (not mdse.,) which arrived July 31, reports June 26, lat. 60 42, lon. 25 18, passed large quantities of field ice; no date, lat. 42, lon. 45, saw six large icebergs.

Bark Loyal Sam, (of Liverpool,) Gyltenecrue, Mejillones 114 ds., with nitrate of soda to Brown Bros. & Co. —vessel to R. B. Borland.

Bark Primo, (Ital.,) Dighero, Glasgow 45 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Petropolis, (Norw.,) Gronstad, London 40 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Niord, (Norw.,) Larsen, Tralee 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Johanne Marie, (Ger.,) Gustavus, Bremen 33 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Leocadia, (Ger.,) Wenke, Bremen June 9, in ballast to master. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Juno, (Ger.,) Lindt, Bristol June 5, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook, for orders.

Bark Mozart, (Ger.,) Albertsen, London June 4, in ballast to master. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark George D. Zaldo, Miller, Sagua, 9 ds. with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Sarah L. Hall, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Point-a-Pitre 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Ella M. Storer, (of Boston,) Wade, Cadiz, 50 ds., with wine to J. Bensusan—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Vampire, Bishop, Alvarado 22 ds., with sugar to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. George H. Hoyt, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. W. Lee Hall, Davis, Virginia.

Schr. V. Rulon, Rulon, Brunswick, Ga., 5 ds., with lumber to Eppinger Russell—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. L & D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. E. A. Anderson, Clark, Baltimore.

Schr. Laura, Roberts, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Harry Doremus, Cornell, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Shepard, Adgill, Baltimore.

Schr. F. E. McDonald, McDonald, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Drew & Bucki.

Schr. Minnie Still, Jennings, Powell's Point, N. C., 6 ds., with melons to master.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

First Monday's Motion Calendar will be called at 12 M.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES containing the Review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may shortly be obtained at our publication offices, or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square. Price, 25 cents each.

Bold Robberies Up the River.—Parties who will not use necessary precautionary means to protect their houses and lives from burglars, within the reach of every one, and found in HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, which saves houses every day and was never broken through, deserve to be robbed. This apparatus is recommended by thousands who are using it.

Unfading Loveliness

Belongs only to the immortals, but whoever uses the fragrant SOZODONT can at least defy time to injure one of the elements of beauty, a good set of teeth.

Cancer

Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

For enfeebled and debilitated constitutions the PERUVIAN SYRUP is just the medicine needed.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

DIED.

BENNET.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 1, GEORGE I. BENNET, M. D., in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 230 Adams st., on Tuesday, the 3d inst. at 3 P. M.

DENMAN.—On the 30th inst., at Newark, N. J., Mrs. LOCKEY MARSH DENMAN, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of her late sons, John C., Isaac M., Alvan F., and R. Marsh Denman, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary R. Matthews, No. 20 Central av., Newark, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M. Concluding services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Cranford, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEISSER.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, JOSIE J., infant son of William H. and Jennie M. Heisser.

The relatives and friends of family are respectfully invited to attend funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Fields, No. 443 West 44th st., Monday, Aug. 2, at 2 P. M.

JUNG.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, at the residence of her son, Charles T. Jung, CATHARINE NORWOOD, wife of Theobald C. Jung, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 359 Gates av., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d st., near 2d av., New-York.

KEARNEY.—On Saturday, July 31, SARAH E. KEARNEY, daughter of Lawrence and Mary C. Kearney, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 136 East 12th st., on Monday, Aug. 2, at 1 P. M.

LAKE.—At Gravesend, Long Island, on Saturday, July 31, ANN STILLWELL, wife of John J. Lake.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, on Monday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MUMFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 1, 1875, T. VAN ZANDT MUMFORD, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 190 South Oxford st., without further notice.

McCLAVE.—At Newark, N. J., July 31, JULIA MARTHA, wife of William H. McClave.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 21 Clinton av., Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 11 A. M., to which relatives and friends are invited. Trains leave New-York at 10 A. M. from Liberty, Desbrosses, or Cortlandt st. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

OWEN.—In this City, of pneumonia, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1875, aged 75 years, Rev. ABRAHAM OWEN, of the New-Jersey Conference.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 163 East 81st st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodson, Staten Island, for interment, on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst. Leave foot of Whitehall st. at 11 o'clock.

PEARSALL.—In Brooklyn, July 31, CARRIE E., daughter of Treadwell and S. H. Pearsall, aged 20 years, 2 months, and 16 days.

Funeral services, from her late residence, No. 94 Fort Green place, on Tuesday, 2 P. M.

SIEMER.—On Sunday, the 1st inst., after a short illness, CHRISTIAN W., only child of George and Margreth F. Siemer, aged 4 months, 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 304 West 30th st.

STANFORD.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Saturday, July 31, ELIZA, widow of the late David Stanford, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOWAR.—On Friday, July 30, of diphtheria, BENTLEY, only son of Thomas H. and Rosaline Bentley Towar, aged 3 years.

Funeral at the residence of his grandfather, Peter Bentley, Esq., Jersey City Heights, Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston *Christian Freeman*: "We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as 'bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever." Sold by all druggists.

POVERTY OF THE BLOOD IS A CONSEQUENCE of imperfect digestion. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation, helps to manufacture pure, rich blood, which nourishes the system and keeps the body vigorous. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A meeting of this club will be held at their rooms, No. 211 4th av., THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. WILLARD BULLARD, President.
JOHN H. BRADY, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at District Head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building THIS (Monday) EVENING Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Sec. GILBERT I. HUNTER, Pres.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Executive Committee, and the transaction of other business, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 31, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	52	Sugar, bbls	514
Beans, bbls	85	Syrup, bbls	20
Copper, bbls	128	Oil-cake, pkgs	85
Cotton, bales	34	Butter, pkgs	2,120
Eggs, bbls	579	Cheese, pkgs	14,910
Flour, bbls	5,517	Pork, pkgs	60
Wheat, bushels	17,640	Cut-meats, pkgs	300
Corn, bushels	31,600	Lard, tcs	792
Oats, bushels	15,000	Stearine, pkgs	80
Malt, bushels	570	Starch, pkgs	780
Grease, pkgs	6	Tallow, pkgs	88
Hops, bales	26	Tea, pkgs	2,396
Hides, No	1,614	Tobacco, hhds	6
Hides, bales	25	Tobacco, pkgs	236
Leather, sides	7,099	Wool, bales	594
Skins, bales	25	Whisky, bbls	250

ASHES—Have been in fair supply and light demand, with pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ₱ 100 lb. Stock, 1,604 bbls., including 1,340 bbls. Pots and 264 bbls. Pearls.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been quiet but steady within the range of from 32½c.@35c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been without further important changes as to values, on a fair business in the leading kinds, with holders generally quite prompt in their offerings of supplies at quoted rates, with stock afloat quoted about steady, thus: Pale at $2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 25; Haverstraw, $6@$6 50; Up-river, $5@$5 50; Long Island, $5 25@$5 50; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown, $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$55 ₱ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₱ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former prices, with Adamantine at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been very quiet since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Firm, as last quoted, but quiet. At Baltimore sales were made of 4,000 bags Rio, by the King Richard, at 19¼c., gold; 4,900 bags, by another vessel, and an invoice of 500 bags (the latter a resale) on private terms.

COTTON—The early reports relative to the dangers of an overflow on the Mississippi tended to strengthen values materially and to stimulate business, which the more encouraging Liverpool cables also favored.... The dealings for early delivery most of the day were light, with the official quotations unaltered. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of only 92 bales, (of which 50 bales were on last evening, including 86 bales to spinners and 6 bales to speculators. Subsequently the demand improved, particularly on export account, and some 3,500 bales were reported as having been purchased for shipment at equal to full rates.... The transactions for forward delivery were on a more liberal scale to-day, and prices advanced fully ¼c. ₱ lb.; but on the later dealings a reaction of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₱ lb. was noted, under free offerings, in view of telegrams relative to the apprehended overflow which tended to allay the alarms of operators.... Sales have been reported since our last of 26,500 bales, (of which 2,800 bales were on last evening and 23,700 bales were to-day,) with 2,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; September, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; October, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; November, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; December, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; January, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; February, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; March, 14 11-16c.@14¾c.; April, 14 29-32c.@14 31-32c.; May, 15 3-32c.@15 5-32c.; June, 15¼c.@15 5-16c. ₱ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 34 bales, all by railway, and at all the shipping ports were 282 bales, against 316 bales same day last week.... The week's exports hence have been 5,574 bales, including 110 bales to Liverpool, 713 bales to Bremen, 595 bales to Havre, 1,926 bales to Rotterdam, 1,650 bales to Cronstadt, and 580 bales to St. Petersburg. Also, 43 bales Sea Island to Havre.... The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874 have been 2,642,055 bales, (including 1,809,665 bales to Great Britain and 832,-890 bales to the Continent,) against 2,765,684 bales same time previous season. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

EARTHENWARE—Meets with a very slow sale at previous nominal quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Advices from England were of generally strong markets, and from the West of a higher range of values, influenced, in good part, by speculative dealings, in view of the unsettled weather. ....State and Western Flour has been offered less freely, and has been generally quoted 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. higher, the improvement having been most decided in the instances of shipping Extras, in lines, the better qualities of Superfine and No. 2, and Minnesota Extras—the latter mostly trade stock. The demand has been more active for most descriptions; Superfine and No. 2 have been in particularly good request at quoted rates. The sales since our last have been 16,200 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$5, chiefly at $4 60@$5 for about fair to choice; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 50, chiefly at from $5 25@$5 35 for fair to very good, and $5 50 for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 80@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 15; very good to very fancy do., $6 25@$6 90; City Mills Extra at $6@$7 40, chiefly at $6 60@$7 25 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 25, mainly at $6@$6 20; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 75@$6 25, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 20@$7 50, mainly at $6 45@$7 15; and trade and family Extras at proportionate figures. Included in the sales were 6,300 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota Extras, State, and City Mills on the basis of our quotations; of these sales, 500 bbls. were Extra State, first half of August, at $6 per bbl.... Southern Flour quoted 10c.@15c. per bbl. higher, under a better inquiry; sales, 1,700 bbls.... Rye Flour firm; sales, 275 bbls.... Corn-meal steady, on sales of equal to 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more urgent request, mainly on speculative account, and chiefly for August delivery, at an advance of 3c.@5c. a bushel, closing, however, somewhat irregularly. A very moderate export demand has been noted, and millers have been operating with reserve. Winter Wheat has been quoted stronger and offered sparingly, with a fair inquiry reported, mainly for Amber. Sales have been reported for early delivery since our last of 47,000 bushels at $1 35@$1 38 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, closing at $1 35 for good, afloat, (22 car-loads;) $1 34 for do., in store, with No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted nominally at $1 40, (and very scarce,) and best No. 1 Spring at $1 45, afloat; $1 45 for Amber Western, in store, (on speculative account;) and $1 48 for new Amber Delaware, (about 7,000 bushels,) to arrive. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, to arrive, at $1 44; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota do., to arrive from the canal, (for milling,) at $1 45; 30,000 bushels do., to arrive from the lakes, at $1 45, closing with this price reported as bid; 48,000 bushels choice hard No. 1 Milwaukee do., last half of August, at $1 45; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., August, at $1 35; 8,000 bushels do., last half of August, at $1 34; and 24,000 bushels do., last half of August, at $1 35¼, which latter was the closing rate.... Corn has been quoted rather firm, on restricted offerings and a good demand, partly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 78,000 bushels at 83c.@85½c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84c.@85c. for good to prime, afloat; 86c.@87c. for about fair to prime sailing vessel do.; 86c.@87c. for new Yellow Western; 80c.@83c. for unsound and heated, and 90c. for White Southern....Of Rye, 5,000 bushels old State, in store, reported sold at $1 10; market about steady....Barley and Barley-malt quoted as in our last, without further dealings.... A brisk movement has been reported in Oats, again to-day, at a further advance of ½c. a bushel, closing strong. The demand has been mainly from speculators and local trade sources. Sales have been reported of 149,000 bushels at 60c.@62c. for ordinary to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 61c.@62c. for Chicago, closing firmly at 62c., afloat, and 61c. for do., in store, with a sale rumored at 62½c. afloat, but without confirmation; 64c.@70c. for White Western and State, mostly at 67c. for good White Western, and 70c. for choice White State; and 61c.@62c. for unsound White Canada, afloat; and (reported) at 62c. for Mixed Canada....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration....The week's exports hence for European ports included 12,079 bbls. Flour, 489,940 bushels Wheat, 287,507 bushels Corn, 7,573 bushels Rye....The reports relative to the Ontario Barley crop are generally favorable, and said to promise better than average yield.

HARDWARE—The demand has been somewhat brisker, but not yet generally active. Values have been without important change.

HIDES—There has been a moderate call noted for supplies, on a firm basis as to values. The week's receipts have been 16,580 Hides; sales, 35,675 Hides and 125 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,500 Dry Montevideo, 20½ lb., at 22¾c., gold, four months, usual selections; 4,575 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ to 21 lb., on private terms; 3,830 Dry California, 22 to 23 lb., at 21c., gold, thirty days, usual selections; 4,000 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lb., at 22c., gold, four months, usual selections; 600 Dry Mexican, 20 to 24 lb.; 270 Dry Central American, 18 lb., on private terms; 15,880 Dry Texas and Western, 20 to 24 lb., at 17½c.@20c., currency, thirty days to four months, selected; 1,150 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb.; 1,870 Wet-salted Texas and Country, 50 to 60 lb., on private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9½c., currency, cash; and 125 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 to 22 lb., on private terms. And, to-day, 411 Central American, on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning, 218,700 Hides and 2,461 bales do., against 138,300 Hides and 1,152 bales do. same time last year. The stock now here includes 43,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 44,700 Dry Montevideo, 47,500 Dry Rio Grande, 18,500 Dry Central American, 14,400 Dry Bogota, 2,000 Dry Puerto Cabello, 3,900 Dry African, 1,100 Dry West India, 6,500 Dry Tampico, 21,300 Dry Mexican, 12,000 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 3,000 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 333 bales Calcutta Cow, and 2,128 bales Calcutta Buffalo. ....The imports in July at this port were 92,160 Hides, (62,481 foreign and 29,679 coastwise,) against 150,098 Hides in July of last year.

HONEY—Has been inactive, yet nominally steady, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@74c., and Cuba, in bond, at 78c.@80c., gold, ₱ gallon.

MOLASSES—Quoted steady, but dull, to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, but quoted steady, within the range of from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Strained on private terms. ....Tar has been quiet since our last, at from $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been quoted steady at the latest figures of yesterday, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 31½c. ₱ gallon, but has been without further dealings of importance.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in rather more request, with Western, in bags, quoted at $45@$45 50, currency, and City at $40@$42, gold, for prompt delivery. The week's receipts have been 1,385 pkgs.; exports hence have been 450 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand since our last, on the basis of 5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c.@9⅛c. in shipping order....Refined has been quite moderately sought after, with early deliveries quoted down to 11c.@11¼c., and forward delivery at 11⅛c.@11¼c. Sales, 1,600 bbls., deliverable Aug. 15 to 20, at 11⅛c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted 11c. At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very light request for early delivery, at about former rates. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 100 bbls. Western Mess at $21@$21 25, the latter rate for fancy; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 25, and Extra Prime at $16 for inspected....For forward delivery the demand has been moderate on easier prices, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, September option, at $20 95@$21 05, closing at $21, with August quoted at $20 85@$20 90 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in demand, with City at 10c.@10⅛c. for extra heavy to light, and 10⅜c. for Pigs....City Cut-meats have been dull and weak; sales confined to small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, on private terms; 60 tcs. do., Albany curing, at 13¼c.@13⅜c. Western nominal.... Bacon inactive at 12⅜c.@12¾c. for City Long Clear; sales 50 bxs. Western scarce and unsettled....Lard has been in less request for early delivery at easier figures. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; 250 tcs. new do. at 13c.@13⅛c., mainly at 13c.; small lots of City do. at 13c.@13⅛c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12¾c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and for the West Indies at 13½c. ₱ lb....And, for forward delivery, sales have been made of 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13⅛c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13½c.; 2,250 tcs. do., September, at 13¾c.@13 13-16c., closing at 13¾c. ₱ lb....Beef and Beef Hams steady but quiet....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, about as last quoted....The exports hence for European ports have been 219 pkgs. Pork, 428 pkgs. Beef, 4,520 pkgs. Bacon, 825 pkgs. Lard, 92,551 pkgs. Cheese, and 376 pkgs. Butter....The week's receipts of Cheese have been 133,974 bxs., and of Butter, 16,192 pkgs.

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for, in a jobbing way, at firm prices. Carolina fair ordinary to choice at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½, gold; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in fair jobbing demand with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted steady but quiet; receipts, 86 bales; sales, 5,000 lb. Central American, and 2,500 lb. Puerto Cabello, on private terms.... Goat have been dull at old figures; receipts, 163 bales; sales, 50 bales Payta, on private terms....Guatemala Deer quoted at 60c.; Honduras, 55c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 47½c.; Sisal, 52½c.; Para, 57c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., currency, ₱ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

STARCH—Has been firm and in fair request, with Western Corn quoted firm at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 5c.@5½c.

SUMAC—Has been quoted steady, Sicily ranging from $75 to $125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ₱ ton, but has been lightly dealt in.

SUGARS—Raw held more firmly, within the range of 8 1-16c.@8 5-16c. for fair to good Refining, checking operations. Sales, 810 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8 3-16c.@8⅜c., and 1,000 bxs. Syrup Sugar at 8c. ₱ lb....Refined steady, on a fair business.

TALLOW—Has been steady, but less active. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; sales, 90,000 lb. ....The week's exports hence of Tallow have been 1,347 pkgs....Stearine continues very quiet at 17c. for choice City, in hhds.; 16¼c. for choice Western, in tcs.

TEAS—Dull; quotations unchanged; sales, 400 half chests Green, and 500 half chests Japan, on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1 20½ ₱ gallon, on sales of 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a moderate scale to-day, with rates generally quoted firm and favoring ship-owners, who have not been urgent in their offerings of room or tonnage. Vessels suited to the Grain, Petroleum, and Lumber trades were most sought after. Tonnage for early use was quite scarce, which was against an active movement. In the way of berth freights, the main inquiry was for room for Grain, Provisions, Leather, and Cotton—the latter, in good part, for the Continent.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8¾d. ₱ bushel, and by steam, 8,500 bxs. Cheese, at 45s.; 400 bxs. Bacon, at 40s. ₱ ton; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 100 hhds. Tobacco reported at 40s.; and 500 bbls. Resin reported at 3s. 4½d. ₱ 280 lb....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Sugar, on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 75 hhds. Tallow, at 45s. ₱ ton....For Bristol Channel, a schooner with Deals, from Bath, reported at 77s. ....For the United Kingdom, a St. Domingo brig, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and a British ship, 1,287 tons, with Guano, from the Peruvian Deposits, at 70s....For Havre, by steam, equal to 100 tons Provisions, at ½c. ₱ lb.; and, by sail, small shipments of Cotton, at ¾c.; and Provisions at ⅜c. ₱ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 4,000 sides Leather at 350 reich-marks; 700 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lb; 1,000 pkgs. Tobacco, on the basis of 40s. for hhds.; 100 tcs. Lard at 180 reich-marks; and 100 bxs. Spermaceti at 80 reich-marks; a German bark, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl., with option of Bremen, was chartered to arrive and previously mentioned by us....For the Continent, a Spanish bark, 437 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 586 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 383 tons, (on the way from Boston to Aspinwall,) with Lumber from Pensacola, at $22 50, net; and another, 345 tons, with do. from Brunswick, reported at $20....For the River Platte, five barks, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported within the range of $17@$19....For St. John's, N. F., a British brig, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, hence with Flour and Provisions, at 35c.@40c. ₱ bbl....For St. John, N. B., a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 75 ₱ ton....For Barbados and Demerara, an American brig, about 3,000 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,750, gold....For Charlottetown, P. E. Island, a British schooner, with Coal, from Port Johnson, at $1 50 ₱ ton....For Rockport, Texas, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 14c. ₱ bushel.... For Charleston, a brig, with Guano, from Navassa, reported at $4....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Elizabeth City, reported at $6; and five schooners, with Sugar, in hhds., from Boston, reported at $1 ₱ ton.... For New-York, two American barks, 550 and 317 tons, with Sugar, in hhds. reported from Havana, at $2,50; another, 424 tons, with do., in bxs., from do., at 55c.; two British barks, with Coal, from Pictou, at $1 87; two schooners, with Plaster, from Hantsport, reported at $1 65; and a schooner, with Sugar, in hhds., from Boston, reported at $1 20; and two schooners, with Stone, from Cape Ann, at $1 50 ₱ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—Flour—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; Spring Extras, $5 25@$5 87½. Wheat—Demand chiefly speculative; prices higher; market active; No. 1 Spring, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 do., $1 22@$1 25, spot; closed at $1 22⅜ spot or August; $1 21¾ September; No. 3 do., $1 15½@$1 17; Rejected, $1 03. Corn—Demand active, and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 70¾c.@71c., spot; 71c. bid August; Rejected, 67c.@67¾c. Oats very firm, holders asking higher rates; No. 2, 52c.@54½c., spot; closed 52c., spot; 43¾c. bid August; 39⅝c. bid September. Barley—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2 Spring, $1 32, spot; $1 09 September. Rye inactive. Pork dull and a shade lower at $20 50, spot; $20 40@$20 45, August; $20 60@$20 65, September. Lard quiet but firm at $13 30, spot; $13 50, September; $13 60, October. Bulk Meats quiet and weak. Whisky, $1 17. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 165,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 470 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer at 71⅛c.@71¼c., August; 73c.@73⅛c., September. Oats unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—Lake receipts—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 244,000 bushels; Corn, 570,000 bushels. Railroad receipts—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 500 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels. Railroad shipments—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 64,500 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 500 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels. Canal shipments, tide-water—Wheat, 156,500 bushels; Corn, 8,300 bushels. Interior points—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000. Canal freights—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7¾c.; Oats, 5c. to New-York, tolls included. Flour dull; sales 480 bbls. at $6@$6 50 for Spring; $6 50@$7 25 for Bakers'; $7@$7 75 for White; $6 for Rye. Wheat very dull; holders firm; sales, 2,400 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, in lots, at $1 32; 7,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, to arrive, at $1 35. Corn quiet; sales 8,300 bushels, early, at 75½c. for No. 2 Mixed Western; after 'Change asking 76c.@77c.; no sales reported at those figures. Oats neglected; nominally unchanged. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork, $21 50 for heavy Mess. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Highwines, $1 19.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Flour—Little doing; holders more anxious to realize; Extra, $5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 50@$6 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 25@$6 75; High Grades, $7@$7 75; Rye, $5 50@$5 65. Wheat—Old scarce and firm; new dull and abundant; Old Red, $1 35@$1 37; New do., $1 25@$1 30; Amber, $1 35@$1 38; White, $1 43@$1 45. Rye—New, $1@$1 02; old, $1 05. Corn in steady demand; Yellow, 85c.@86c.; Western Mixed, 85c.@86c. Oats moderately active; White, 65c.@66½c.; Mixed, 60½c.@63c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $21 25@$21 50; Smoked Hams, 14c.@15c.; Pickled do., 13c.@14c.; Lard, 13¾c.@14¼c. Whisky nominally $1 21. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 11⅛c.; Crude, 8¼c., in bbls.; 5c. in bulk. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County extras, 28c.@30c.; do., firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western extras, 23c.@25c.; do., firsts, 18c.@21c.; rolls, extras, 22c.@24c.; do., firsts, 14c.@19c. Cheese steady; fancy New-York, 11c.@12c.; prime do., 10c.@10½c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c.; do. prime, 9c.@9¾c. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 18c.@19c.; Western do., 17c.@19c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—Flour active and higher for best grades; Family Winter, $7@$7 50; Fancy, $7 50@$8. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 65, cash; $1 46@$1 49½, August; $1 45@$1 49¼, September. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 Mixed, 72c., August; 65c. bid, cash; 67¾c., August; 70c., September. Oats higher; No. 2, 58c., cash; 44c., August; 41¼c.@41¾c., September. Rye dull; Prime, 90c. Pork firmer at $21 15@$21 25. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 13c. Whisky higher at $1 19. Live Hogs scarce and firm; Shippers', $7 40@$7 65. Bacon, $7 35@$7 70; Butchers', $7 50@$7 85. Cattle steady and unchanged; prime to choice Natives, $6 25@$6 50; Good, $5 50@$5 80; common to fair, $4 15@$4 75; choice Texans, $4 25@$4 35; good, $3 80@$4 10; common to fair, $2 80@$3 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 360 head Hogs, 1,120 head Cattle.

TOLEDO, July 31.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced 2c.; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 47; No. 3 do., new, $1 27; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 43@$1 44; Amber Michigan, $1 40@$1 40½; seller August, $1 39½@$1 40; seller September, $1 40@$1 40½; No. 2 do., new, $1 25; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 43; No. 2 do., $1 39½@$1 40; seller September, $1 39@$1 40; Rejected Red, new, $1 08. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced 1c., closing firm; High Mixed, 76c.@76½c.; seller August, 76½c.; seller September, 77c.; Low Mixed, 76c.; No. 1 White, 78c.; Damaged, 66½c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm and higher; No. 2, 46c.; seller August, 45¾c.; seller September, 42½c.; Michigan, seller August, 45c.; seller September, 42½c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 19 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Flour strong; fresh in active demand, with but little offering. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Amber Western, $1 42; Mixed do., $1 40; No. 2 Red Western, $1 42; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 42; do. Amber, $1 43@$1 48; do. White, $1 25@$1 46. Corn—Western firmer; Southern quiet; White Southern, 90c.@91c.; Yellow do., 87c.@88c.; Mixed Western, 85c., spot; 86c., last half of August. Oats dull; Southern, 58c.@64c.; White Western, 63c.@64c.; Mixed do., 61c.@62c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet, steady, and unchanged. Pork, $21 75@$22. Lard—Refined, 14½c. Butter strong; Western Extras, 25c.; do. Firsts, 22c.@24c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 17½c.@20c.; jobbing, 18c.@20½c. Whisky firmer at $1 22@$1 22½.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Flour, demand chiefly speculative; prices higher; market active; Family, $6 40@$6 65, spot; $6 75 September. Wheat firmer; held higher; Red, $1 40@$1 47. Corn quiet but steady at 72c.@75c. Oats, demand good, tending upward; 67c.@70c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet but steady at $21. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats, demand light but holders firm; held at 8⅝c. for Shoulders; 11⅞c. and 12⅛c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky, demand good at fair prices; sales at $1 16. Live Hogs steady and firm; good, light, and heavy, $7 80@$8; receipts, 620 head; shipments, 690 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 31.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 37½; Extra White Michigan, $1 52. Corn firm; sales of High Mixed at 85c. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted; $33 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $29, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2@$2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Lumber, 1,151,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Lumber, 1,248,000 feet.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—Flour—Demand steady but moderate; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; Common, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 25@$7 25; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 50@$7 25; White Wheat Illinois, $6 75@$8; White Wheat St. Louis, $6 75@$8 50; Fancy Minnesota, $7 25@$9; Southern firm, at $5 75@$8 50. Corn quiet but steady; Mixed and Yellow, 90c.@93c. Oats in moderate demand; Mixed and White, 67c.@76c. Rye, $1 10. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—2,690 bbls. Flour; 24,175 bushels Corn; 800 bushels Wheat; 3,140 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Shorts.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—Flour—Demand light but holders firm; Superfine Winter, $6 50@$6 75. Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced 2½c.@3c.; Extra, $1 42; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 41; New offered, $1 32; No. 1 Amber, $1 36. Corn quiet and steady; High Mixed, 75c.; No. 1 Mixed, 74c.@74½c. Oats higher; No. 1 Mixed, 58c. Receipts—700 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Corn. Shipments—900 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 26½; No. 2 do., $1 24½; seller September, $1 22⅜. Corn—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2, 70½c. Oats—Demand fair, and market firm; No. 2, 50½c.@51c. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 06½. Rye nominally unchanged. Freights quiet and weak; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 6½c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 138,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 255,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head. Market dull and weak, with a downward tendency and considerable stock in the pens; sales Texans and Natives, $2 25@$4 50; Shipping, $4 75@$6 75; shipments, 1,790 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; Heavy Hogs neglected and weak; others in good demand at full prices; sales inferior to Extra, $7@$7 90, chiefly at $7 70@$7 85 for light, and $7 25@$7 65 for heavy; shipments, 6,700 head. Sheep nominal; no receipts.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 20@$1 25. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 74c.@78c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 60c.@63c. Rye, 93c. Provisions steady and firm. Pork, $21 50@$21 75. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Bagging quiet but steady at 13½c.@14c.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—Flour excited and higher at $5 62½@$8. Wheat excited and higher; Red, $1 35@$1 40; Amber and White, $1 40@$1 45. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats, 57c.@58c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c. Hams, 13½c.@14½c. Lard, 13c.@14c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Wheat nominal. Rye, 90c. for new, and $1 for old, in the street; store lots freely offered at $1. Oats still lower; sales of 3 cars No. 1 Mixed Western at 61c.; 3 cars No. 2 Mixed Canada at 61c. Corn quiet at 85c.@88c. Malt steady; sales, 4,500 bushels city made, from Canada seed, at $1 05.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 29c. Resin dull and nominal at $1 40 for strained Tar steady at $2.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 31.—Market quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—There is no change in the Wool market, the demand being confined almost exclusively to medium Fleeces, while fine Wools are dull and neglected, with no prospect of immediate improvement. Consumption at present is quite small, and manufacturers are determined to reduce the production still more if the market for goods does not improve; the sales of Ohio Fleeces embrace only 88,000 lb. for the week, and include X and XX at 47½c.@48c., and medium and No. 1 at 49c.@50c., the latter an extreme price; Michigan Fleeces have been sold as low as 43c., and the range of prices has been from 44c.@46½c. as to quality and condition, but the transactions of the week have been limited, and embrace only 65,000 lb.; fine and medium Wisconsin have been sold at 45c.@47½c., and a lot of Maine Fleeces at 50c. The receipts of all kinds, though falling short of the large receipts of last year, have been large, and there is now a large assortment offering, but buyers have seldom been so indifferent about fine Wools, while receivers, although ready to meet the market at current rates, are not disposed to press sales at any further concessions. The transactions in Delaine and Combing Fleeces have been 400,000 lb., at 52½c.@57c. for washed, and 41c.@48c. for unwashed; there is no advance in prices to notice, but the market sustains full previous rates, and manufacturers are still free purchasers of all available lots. In Pulled Wools very little has been done, the sales of the week comprising only 62,000 lb.; good average Supers, 44c.@48c.; choice Eastern and Maine do., 50c.; California continues dull and salable only at comparatively low prices; Spring, 25c.@37c.; Fall, 18c.@22c.; the bulk of the Spring clip, however, has already passed into the hands of manufacturers, although there is still a good assortment on the market; the sales for some months past could not now be duplicated, and it is fortunate for California growers that so large a portion has already gone into consumption.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 128 bales; exports coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 4 bales; stock, 4,719 bales.

MOBILE, July 31.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 4 bales; exports coastwise, 51 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 829 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 7 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 21,263 bales.

GALVESTON, July 31.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 37 bales; gross, 42 bales; sales, 42 bales; stock, 2,966 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13¾c.; other grades irregular; net receipts, 5 bales; stock, 679 bales.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—The Printing Cloths market was moderately active during the past week, and closed in an unsettled condition consequent on anticipated labor troubles in Fall River. Prices have stiffened during the week, closing at 5⅛c.@5¼c. for standard and extra 64x64 Cloths.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 31—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106½; New 5s, 104½; Erie Railway Shares, 13½.

7:30 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 66f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive is firmer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 7⅛d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 1-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 3-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, at 7¼d.

LONDON, July 31—Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

HAVANA, July 31.—Spanish Gold, 216½@217½. Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days Currency, 101@101½; Short sight do., 105@107; 60 days Gold, 127@128; Short sight do., 130@131; on London, 155@157; on Paris, 127@128½.

HAVANA, July 31.—Sugar—Market opened firm, but closed dull; prices nominal and business small; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 15@16 reals per arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 17½@21½ reals; Molasses Sugar, 11¼@11¾ reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 10½@11 reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 12@12½ reals; do., fair to good refining, 12¾@13 reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 343,000 bxs. and 25,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 6,700 bxs. and 9,700 hhds.; exported during the week, 45,500 bxs. and 6,200 hhds., including 8,500 bxs. and 4,600 hhds. to the United States. Molasses dull and nominal; 50 degrees polarization, 5@5½ reals ₱ keg. Bacon, $39@$40 ₱ cwt. Butter, $50@$80 ₱ quintal for American. Flour, $31@$32 50 ₱ bbl. for American. Hams, $44@$46 ₱ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $42@$42 50 ₱ quintal; in tins, $45 50@$46 50. Potatoes, $15@$16 ₱ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $13@$14 ₱ arroba. Naval Stores nominal. Lumber—White Pine, $70@$73 ₱ M. Shooks quiet; Box, 8 reals. Corn, 11¾@12 reals. Freights quiet; loading at Havana for the United States, per box of Sugar, 60c.@65c.; per hhd. of Sugar, $2 50. Exchange unchanged.

OLD PAPERS FOUND IN FANEUIL HALL.

Last week some carpenters employed in strengthening the roof of Faneuil Hall, Boston, noticed in an unused portion of the attic that certain boards in the floor were loose, and lifting them found concealed between the flooring and the ceiling a loose lot of old documents and letters, evidently once belonging to David Jeffries, the Town Treasurer. Some of them bear date in the seventeenth century, and are of great value to antiquarians. Deeds, bonds, notes, checks and drafts, tax-lists and valuations, mercantile letters, day-books and journals, old newspapers, grocers' and physicians' bills, &c., generally, a heterogeneous collection, were found, all of which have been carefully placed in boxes by Mr. Tucker for preservation. From one of these old papers it is learned that in 1797 the tax-lists from twelve wards were as follows: State tax, $12,664 58; county tax, $5,915 70, town tax, $40,000; allowance for collecting, $430 35; total, $59,010 63. In 1874 the State tax was $802,120; city tax, $11,243,782; total, $12,045,902.

FREIGHT BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Saturday, July 31, says: "The freight business of the Baltimore and Ohio will soon commence now, there being immense quantities of merchandise in store awaiting the starting of the Fall trade. The Baltimore and Ohio coffee warehouses on Chase's Wharf are nearly full, there being over 40,000 bags stored there. The warehouses on Brown's and Miller's wharves are full, and a large quantity stored at Belt's Wharf. In addition to this, the steam-ship King Richard, which left Rio on the 10th inst. with 24,000 bags of coffee, is expected here every day. The greater portion of this coffee is intended for the Western markets, so that when the Fall business does open there will be no necessity for the company to send the cars coming from the West with grain back empty. Every effort is being made to push the new coffee warehouse at Locust Point to completion. The need for it is becoming every day more pressing. There has been no arrangement arrived at with the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Company regarding all-rail freight. The reasons given for the delay in these negotiations are: First, that the freight business to the North is so dull, and prices are so low that the company cannot afford the high prices asked by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, especially while the canal is open. Again, if these prices are insisted upon after the frost closes the canal, the Baltimore and Ohio can charter outside steamers, the same as they have done on former occasions, to transport their Northern freight. It is conceded, however, that it would be much better all round if a fair freight rate satisfactory to all parties concerned could be obtained all rail."

JUAN N. CORTINA.

A MEXICAN STORY OF THE LIFE OF THE TROUBLESOME BANDIT.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Herald, July 24.

We extract from the report of the Mexican Commissioners, Messrs. Ignacio Galindo, Antonio Garcia Carrillo, and Augustin Siliceo, the following as their version of Cortina's previous life, and as that illustrious villain has been so intimately connected with the numerous raids and robberies committed by organized hordes of Mexicans upon the property of Americans living in the border counties of the Rio Grande, we submit the following brief summary to our readers merely to refresh their memories:

In 1859, when Cortina was a resident citizen of the United States with a domicil at Brownsville, in Cameron County, the Grand Jury of Cameron County in that year found three bills of indictment against Juan N. Cortina for "cattle stealing." The number of such indictments was subsequently increased in Cameron County to eleven and in Starr County to four. The crimes of which he was accused were homicide, attempt at homicide, and treason. His revolt was brought about by the following circumstances: He saw the Sheriff at Brownsville dragging along a Mexican by the collar; Cortina remonstrated with him, the Sheriff made use of insulting language in his reply, when Cortina shot and wounded him, and carried off the prisoner. This occurred on the 13th of July, 1859. On the 28th of September of the same year he again appeared at Brownsville with some fifty men and took possession of the town. Several of those who, it was alleged, had been guilty of outrage toward the "Texas Mexicans," were killed and all the prisoners who joined him were released. At the request of several persons he left the city and retired to his ranche. He was disposed to lay down his arms and leave Texas. Several parties saw him for this purpose, and he agreed to it, requiring only from five to six days to transfer to the Mexican side some cattle which his companions had, and divide his people into small parties of three or four each, to avoid their being pursued by the Mexican authorities at the time of their crossing the river. He did so, but shortly after he was told that one of his followers had been hung at Brownsville, upon which he went into Texas and began gathering people together, giving his movements a more definite character. The Commissioners say it is worthy of notice that when the revolt assumed this aspect it was highly popular among the "Texan Mexicans," that is among all the Mexican population which had settled in Texas before or after the treaty of Guadalupe, and as an evidence of its being so, Cortina was joined by a large number of these, some of whom were land-owners, and one, Theodore Zamora, was one of the official authorities of Hidalgo County at the time; and again in October, Cortina and his force were strengthened by an accession of recruits from Mexico, and threatened Brownsville. The authorities then requested aid from the Mexican authorities at Matamoras, which was promptly granted, and not only were troops sent, but arms were furnished for the arming of the people. On both occasions, the Commissioners boldly aver, Brownsville was garrisoned by Mexican troops, and these preserved the city and its inhabitants from all attacks or threats. Further, the last time the Mexican forces made an expedition against Cortina and were defeated. The proceeding of the authorities at Matamoras received the full approbation of the State of Tamaulipas in which that city is located, and of the Federal Government of Mexico, which in a communication of the 10th of October addressed to the military commander of the line of the Bravo, (Rio Grande,) after expressing its approval of all that had been done, added: "The Government confides in you; with your usual activity you will continue taking all the measures in your power to insure the public tranquility within the bounds of your command, and aid the authorities of Brownsville for this same purpose whenever they request it." In the month of December, Juan N. Cortina with his force went up the river to Rio Grande City, Starr County. Gen. Garcia was taken sick, the *gefe politico* of the district took command of the force, and in June, 1860, succeeded in driving Cortina from the bank of the river; he took refuge in the Burgos Mountains and was not heard of for a long time; in fact, not until the following year, and after the Confederate war had broke out. The Clareño ranche had been attacked by the Confederates and several Mexicans killed. Cortina then came down to the edge of the river, and aided by the refugees and some Mexicans from Gurrero, he invaded Texas by way of the Carrizo in May, 1861, and on the 25th of the same month he was defeated. Cortina retreated into Mexico and led a wandering life; but at the end of 1861, his services were accepted by Gen. Martin Zayas, and Cortina operated under his orders, and joining the forces under the Federal Commander, Gen. Commonfort was formerly recognized by the Federal Government of Mexico. Cortina passed through the campaign at Pueblo and other places in the interior of Mexico until September, 1862, when he was sent to Matamoras in command of a force of cavalry holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry, Gen. Manuel Ruiz being at the time Governor and military commandant of Tamaulipas. With a view of improving his position, Cortina commenced a series of revolutions at Matamoras; he intrigued with Cobos, a Spaniard by birth, a reactionary General in Mexico, who had taken refuge at Brownsville, who crossed with his retainers to Matamoras on the night of the 5th of October, 1863. Cortina was the officer of the day, pronounced with his corps, and made such others pronounce with whose subaltern officers he was in connivance. Ruiz, the Governor, was thrown into prison. The rebellion assumed a reactionary character, and on the 6th, at night, Cortina threw Cobos and his second in command into prison, and on the morning of the 2d of November shot them both. On the same day Cortina again recognized Gov. Ruiz, who conferred upon Cortina the rank of Colonel. A few hours later Cortina again revolted, but, still keeping his rank of Colonel, issued a proclamation calling on La Serna to take charge of the Government. Ruiz succeeded in escaping, the Federal Government placing a force which was marching to Matamoras under his command. Arrangements were entered into between Ruiz and Cortina, the result of which was that on the 1st of January Ruiz took possession of Matamoras, and Cortina was to leave to join the campaign at Tampico. Cortina delayed his departure. Another conflict ensued on the 11th of January, in which Ruiz's forces were defeated. Cortina thereupon proclaimed himself Governor and Military Commandant of the State of Tamaulipas, and protested his obedience to the Supreme Government.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There were no public transactions at the Exchange on Saturday, July 31.

The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, July 31, amounts to $183,930, as against $242,796, the figures of the previous six business days. The total amount of public sales for the month ending July 31 is $771,697.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 2.

By S. A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. McIntire, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on Seventh street, south side, 293 feet west of Avenue A.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 90, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also a similar sale, George N. Williams, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 331.8 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By George H. Scott, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four houses with lots, each 19.6 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 182 feet west of Avenue A; house, with lot 20.10 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 143 feet west of Avenue A; house, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 205.6 feet west of Avenue A; house, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 143 feet west of Avenue A, and house, with lot 20 10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 205.6 feet west of Avenue A.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 93.6, on Seventh street, north side, 375 feet east of Second avenue. Also, a public auction sale of ten lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, north side, 125 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two three-story brick houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chatwood, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23 by 85.6 by 23 by 82.7, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue, together with all the right, title, and interest of A. G. Newman and Jacob Capron in the lot, 15 by 22, adjoining the above in the rear.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, the buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 75, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 25 feet east of First avenue. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of one plot 78 by 100.11 by 96 9 by 163.4, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, north-west corner of New avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 14.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the plot 51.4 by 100 by 49.11, on Broadway, east side, 51.4 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 15 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, 195 feet west of Second avenue.

Thursday, Aug. 5.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, George W. McAdams, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 605 West Forty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 85.6, No. 607, adjoining above.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of eleven houses, with lots each 16 8 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by half block, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 181.8 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By ——, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 169.6, on Avenue C, east side, 150 feet south of Cliff street, Grove Hill, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Friday, Aug. 6.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Peckham, Esq., Referee, of the five-story marble-front building, with plot 113.4 by 95 by 63 by 180 by 74.4 by 198 by 29 by 75, known as the "Grand Opera-house," on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-third street, together with the right of entrance from Twenty-fourth street. Also a similar sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 21 by 55, No. 308 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 154 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also a similar sale, Charles Knox, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.4 by 142.4, No. 331 West Twenty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also a similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house with three lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, south side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 20 by 89.5, on Elizabeth street, east side, known as No. 44 on map of property belonging to Edward Livingston.

Saturday, Aug. 7.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one plot 50 by 110.7 by 50 by 118, on St. Ann avenue, east side, known as No. 307 on map of East Morrisania.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Newtown, Queens County, Long Island, at 10 o'clock, Executor's sale, to close the estate of Charles Cook, deceased, of the house, with plot 44.8 by 244 by 50 by 271, on Broadway, north-east corner of Cook avenue, and one plot 77 by 191.10 by 74.6 by 201.3, on Cook avenue, south side, east of Broadway, Village of Newtown, Long Island.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 30.

Elton st., s. s., 625 ft. e. of Courtland av., 25x114.3, (Morrisania;) G. Werthman to L. Fries.	$1,860
Forsyth st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Canal st., 25x100; J. B. Guttenberg to B. Rourke.	27,750
35th st., s. s., 96 ft. e. of 7th av., 36x57; A. Smith to J. Jennings.	19,000
45th st., s. s., (No. 242 E.,) 25x100; Katharine Schipp to L. Beer.	18,500
57th st., s. s., 207.2 ft. e. of 9th av., 42.10x100.5; Ex'rs of B. Duffy to Eliza Jane, wife of R. H. Arkenburgh.	25,000
61st st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100; J. McCool to H. J. Furbur.	31,500
83d st., n. s., 428 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x80; P. H. F. Weidersum to Mary and Clara and Mena Miller.	25,000
100th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.11; Lucy J. Closson to G. W. McAdam.	4,500
113th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x105.11; C. Crowe to M. Smith, exchange and.	800
Washington av., s. e. s., 98 ft. n. e. of Morris st., 75x100, (Tremont;) J. B. Haskin (Referee) to P. Dugan.	1,800
Washington av., s. e. s., 173 ft. n. e. of Morris st., (Tremont;) J. B. Haskin (Referee).	1,200
LEASE RECORDED.	
47th st., No. 79 West, 4 11-12 years; per year.	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

LARGE, COMPLETE BRICK MANSION, with elegant stable; view from grounds of Park, City, sound, and river never can be obstructed; new, first-class; Thomas, architect; Conover, mason; Dobbs, carpenter; all by day's work; wide halls; wide and easy stair-cases; large rooms, all connecting on first floor; brick partitions; said to be the most comfortable and convenient house in the City; will sell low; suited to invalids or elderly people; will take a smaller house. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 3,910.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County; also, purchases mortgages at lowest rates; principals apply with papers.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON 38TH ST., JUST west of 5th av., a four-story brown-stone house, 23x58x100 feet; fine location; price, $38,000; rent, furnished, $3,600. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON HIGH AND VERY healthy ground, commanding fine views of the Tappan Zee, Haverstraw Bay, and the surrounding country, adjoining the residences of S. B. Schieffelin and Gen. Dodge, the beautiful property of S. H. Crook, Esq., containing about five and a half acres, all fully improved in lawn, flower-beds, fine trees, shrubbery, garden, &c.; improvements consist of brick dwelling-house, twelve rooms, gardener's cottage, two fine stables and carriage houses; gas in all the buildings; horses, carriages, furniture, &c., can be purchased with place if desired. This property will be sold at a great bargain and immediate possession given. Apply on the place or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

DELAWARE WATER GAP FARM FOR sale on easy terms or exchange for a smaller farm; contains 143 acres besides Squirrel Island, a natural woodcock preserve; forty acres excellent timber, and over 100 alluvial flats which never overflow; good shooting, trouting, and river fishing; good farmer's buildings, orchard, and gardens; within 100 miles of New-York. Apply to WILLIS H. SCOTT, Delaware, Pike County, Penn.

FARMS FOR SALE.—SEVENTY-SIX ACRES, with new house, eleven rooms, $3,000, $500 down; twenty acres farm, $800, $400 down, near Ronkonkoma Lake, two hours' ride. A. LAMBERT, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY—The very desirable four-story and attic English basement house No. 247 West 23d st., in excellent order. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEW'S & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND FRONT basement room at No. 127 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum; keys at Myar Mann's, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—PORTER-HOUSE CORNER OF WASHington and 1st sts., Jersey City, opposite Lorillard's tobacco factory.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—WITH AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMily, an unfurnished room, second floor, above 45th st.; west side preferred; highest reference. Address, with full particulars, TIMES, Box No. 312, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

"OLE BULL" VIOLINS, AND "HUMMING-BIRD" PIANOS.—Genuine "Ole Bull" strings, 25 cents each. Catalogues free. Address MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 24 West 14th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequences, nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land grants conveyed in the mortgage or deed of trust in the bill of complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said road:

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875.

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given to them in said decree.) These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land grant shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land grants to be sold may be found and inspected at the offices of the land agents of the company, in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the court, before the date of sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say: The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned as Master Commissioners at the time of sale the sum of five (5) per cent. in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash; each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with public resolution No. 4, of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, second session; and the privilege may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any number of additional and adjoining sections or subdivisions, up to and including forty-nine, subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege, if they shall deem proper.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FREDERICK A. LANE, Solicitor and Counsel for Complainants.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
ON THE
KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY,
DUE 1904,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST, BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting held at Utica, N. Y., by the first mortgage bondholders, July 6, 1875, it was resolved that the Receivers should continue to pay the rental of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton, and Clinton and Rand branches until the reorganization. We deem the continuance of said leases of great importance.

Resolved, That the Receivers and Trustees take proceedings to protect our interests in the Western Extension of the Midland.

Resolved, That a Committee of Eight be appointed to prepare an address to circulate to the bondholders, recommending them to unite and support the Utica plan of reorganization.

It is expected that the decree will be made Aug. 4, 1875, and the road sold in November or December. We deem it of the utmost importance that you at once send in your bonds to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y. The full proceedings of the above meeting and the address, also the plan, can be had on application to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.

The following committee was appointed: Edwin H. Risley, Utica, N. Y.; J. W. Cronklette, Little Falls, N. Y.; Thomas Ellis, Whitestown, N. Y.; L. A. Gray, Little Falls, N. Y.; W. A. Brayton, Newport, N. Y.; Stephen Hoxie, Leonardsville, N. Y.; William W. Pawling, Amsterdam, N. Y.; E. Smith Bairds, Unionville, Ohio.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

The entry of decree of foreclosure by the United States Circuit Court was deferred from the 13th inst. to August 4 next, at which time a decree will be entered. The undersigned have now actually deposited with them, to be used in purchasing the mortgaged premises, over $2,850,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, which is more than $1,000,000 over all other parties combined. The "Utica Plan" claim to have about $600,000; the "Opdyke Party" (J. E. Williams and others,) have about $1,250,000. The bondholders can at any time stop all seeming differences among themselves by at once sending their bonds to us in such numbers as to give us a large majority of the whole issue. Such of you as desire to do this, and greatly expedite your getting your own property into your own hands, will accomplish your wishes by at once sending your bonds to us. In addition to the $2,850,000 actually deposited with us, we represent, by written and verbal assents to our plan, we believe, more than $1,200,000 additional, making in the aggregate a clear majority of this mortgage. Any further information can be had on application to

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st.
C. H. JORDAN, HENRY AMY,
F. P. JAMES, EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

TO INVESTORS.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000 GOOD SAFE SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS.
Also,
$100,000 SOUND AND DESIRABLE EIGHT PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
These bonds represent the highest grade of security, and combine perfect safety with desirable profit.
For full particulars address
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

BUFFALO COUPONS,
Payable Aug. 1. at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, will be paid on presentation at the
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 WALL ST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALBANY, July 28, 1875.
OWING TO THE SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., all bonds, coupons, and interest on registered stocks of this City, will be paid hereafter by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York. WM. N. S. SANDERS, Chamberlain.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE DRAFTS OF THE Bank of New South Wales and of the London Bank of Mexico and South America, limited, on their late agents, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., are requested to present them for payment at the Agency of the Bank of British North America, No. 52 Wall st.
July 30, 1875. R. A. TUZO, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds
Bought and sold.
FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 23 years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.
THIS BANK WILL PAY ON PRESENTATION, letters of credit issued by the Union Bank of London on Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the identification of parties holding the same.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$5,000 WANTED AS FIRST MORTGAGE on desirable property about twelve miles from Peekskill, N. Y.; worth over $16,000. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM ST.
CASH CAPITAL....$200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1875....256,000
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable July 31, 1875. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.
The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds and the interest on the guaranteed preferred stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, maturing Aug. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after Aug. 2, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No 52 William st., New-York.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stock-holders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1875. By order
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until 10th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.
THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid at this office.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. is payable Aug. 2.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.
MR. F. P. OLCOTT, OF NEW-YORK, AND Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, retire from our firm this day, and they cease to have any interest or responsibility in the future business of BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York and Boston, and BLAKE BROS. & CO., of London.
Mr. GEORGE BATY BLAKE, of Boston, is authorized to sign the name of BLAKE BROS. & CO. in liquidation.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.

HAVING WITHDRAWN FROM THE FIRM of BLAKE BROS. & CO., I have associated myself with Mr. F. DUPONT DAVIS, under the firm name of F. P. OLCOTT & CO., and we will continue in the banking and commission business.
F. P. OLCOTT,
Aug. 2, 1875. No. 45 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1875.
THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN WILLIAM M. LLOYD and EDWARD S. HUTCHINSON, under the firm name of LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Edward S. Hutchinson only will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM M. LLOYD,
EDWARD S. HUTCHINSON.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for furniture, baggage, &c.—Cartage and other advances made if required.
Principal office No. 384 3d av. Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st., and No. 1,284 Broadway; (connected with and of the firm of G. L. Kelty & Co., for the past seventeen years.)

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., in separate rooms; every convenience; lowest rates; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40 and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker st.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.
Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALES OF TEAS, COFFEE, AND SPICES AND CIGARS.—S. HERMAN, Sheriff's auctioneer, sells this day, MONDAY, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock, No. 183 Duane st., a large lot of cigars, bags of coffee, chests of tea, a large lot of soap and spices, office furniture and safes. Sale positive. Dealers invited. By order of
W. C. CONNER, Sheriff.
HENRY NEW, Deputy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against CUMBERLAND GEORGE WHITE and Mary F. White, his wife, Louis D. Rucker and Eliza M. Rucker, his wife, Joseph Moore, and Henry I. Hubbard, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1875.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
jy19-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, Aug. 4
MANHATTAN..........Saturday, Aug. 7

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
*CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 18
BOTHNIA..WED. Aug. 11 | ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 25

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF cargo shipped by R. M. steam-ship Scythia, Liverpool July 10, are hereby informed that it has been transferred to R. M. steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool, July 24, 1875. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON..........Aug. 14, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.......Aug. 7 | NECKAR.......Aug. 21
ODER........Aug. 14 | MOSEL........Aug. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, Aug. 7.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Aug. 21.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesney..........Saturday, Sept. 4.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA..........Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Aug. 10, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN..........Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..........Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........Thursday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. | Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
Queen, Aug. 14—3 P. M. | Erin, Aug. 28.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | HINDOO..........To follow
COLOMBO..........Aug. 31 | NAVARINO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points south and south-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. S. C. REED..........TUESDAY, Aug. 10
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Aug. 19

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles regarding passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 3
ANDES..........Aug. 21

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ETNA..........Aug. 13
ALPS..........Aug. 31

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

TO THE GREAT TROTTING RACES AT

POUGHKEEPSIE,

by the steamer

DEAN RICHMOND,

ON THE 3D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH OF AUGUST, With superior accommodations. Splendid music. Elegant dinners served each day on board the steamer.

Leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., each day at 7:30 A. M., 34th st., new pier, 7:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers 8:45 A. M., and Newburg 11:30 A. M.; returning each day at close of race.

Tickets for round trip, $1. For sale at People's Line office, foot Canal st., and Erie Railway Ticket Office, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Horses and carriages taken very safely and at low rates.

ALL DAY ON THE HUDSON.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb steamer,

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

WILL MAKE A GRAND EXCURSION,

MONDAY, AUG. 2,

UP THE HUDSON RIVER AS FAR AS NEWBURG.

Excursionists can enjoy a view of the splendid scenery of the noble Hudson,

THE WONDERFUL PALISADES, DUNDERBERG and ST. ANTHONY'S NOSE,

and the boat will stop at Newburg long enough to permit of a visit to Washington's Head-quarters and other objects of interest.

ALL THE MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS:
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND,
CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS,
CHOIR OF MADRIGAL BOYS,
MOZART GLEE CLUB.

Boat leaves foot of 23d st., North River, at 10 A. M.
TICKETS, round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

NEW ROUTE TO LONG BRANCH.

ALL THE WAY BY WATER!

NO DUST! NO CINDERS!

The superb steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will make two trips daily to LONG BRANCH, beginning next THURSDAY, Aug. 5, landing excursionists upon the new ocean pier in front of the East End Hotel.

All the great musical attractions.
Baggage checked from New-York.

FARE..........(Round Trip)..........ONE DOLLAR

Boat leaves the foot of 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Foot of Murray street, 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS,

The mammoth pleasure steamer

WILLIAM COOK

will leave for Rockaway as follows:

MONDAY, Aug. 2, 24th st., North River, 10 A. M.; Franklin st., 10:20 A. M., and Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, at 11 A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.

Return tickets of Americus and Neversink good on this boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS AND NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 2d......3:30 P. M.	Monday, 2d......6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d......4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d......6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 5th...7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.
	Thursday, 5th..11:00 A. M.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 7, S. H. Crook's Cornet Band will accompany this boat from New-York and return. Excursion tickets, $1.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th.. 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th......12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th...8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th..2:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, N. J.—Short distance from Long Branch; quiet and retired; well shaded, and especially adapted to those in delicate health, also families; stages to beach and cars; stable accommodations; terms moderate. Address Mrs. M. DOWNS, Box No. 117, Long Branch, N. J.

BOARD AT LONG BRANCH.—FINEST ROOMS on Ocean av.; private pavilion, croquet ground, bath-house, &c.; references. Third cottage north of Metropolitan, or 1,284 Broadway. B. B. MERRILL.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—First-class in every respect; fine drives and excellent boating, sailing, &c.
R. D. TUCKER.

LONG BRANCH.—CLARENDON HOUSE, facing the ocean; late Clarendon Hotel; a pleasant home for families; terms moderate. Mrs. M. E. JEENS.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING will sell the following furniture for much less than cost: Eight dining-room chairs, in green leather; table, side-board, hall stand and settee, Turkish lounge, in tan reps; shaving stand, all in black walnut, perfect order, and by one of the best cabinet-makers; also, two English Brussels carpets, of about forty yards each, with borders to match; one stair carpet, and two hall carpets. Apply at No. 677 Madison av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silverware bought and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
Executors.
mh8-1aw6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, HENRY B. CRAMPTON, } Administrators.
my17-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875. CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix.
mh29-1aw6mM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 1?th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparkman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 30th day of July, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. SON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED GERMAN LADY TO teach music and German in a family boarding-school for young ladies. Address Mrs. G. H. DUREN, Somerville, N. J., stating necessary particulars.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—HANDSOME pair of black carriage horses, sound and gentle; two-seat park wagon, with set double harness; a bargain for cash. Address A. M., No. 37 Park row, Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—A FINE HAMBLETONIAN COLT; HAS shown a mile in 2:35, and is all right; photograph sent on receipt of 50 cents.
GEO. A. PURBECK, Salem, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline. Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.

The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY,

For young ladies, Le Roy, N. Y. Full college course, School of Music, and School of Art. Fortieth year opens Sept. 9. Board and tuition per annum, $230. Send for catalogue to Mrs. E. E. I. STAUNTON.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTI-TUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year: no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, corner of Washington and Depeyster sts., to let; newly furnished; all modern; gas, baths, &c.; rent low to desirable parties. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.
Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRY-TOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

DRESS-MAKING.

MME. LY SEAS, DURING THE DULL season, will make ladies' and children's dresses at greatly reduced prices; suits and patterns cut and basted. Address Mme. LY SEAS, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8.

Overture, "Egmont"..........Beethoven
Scherzo, "Reformation," Symphony..........Mendelssohn
Fantasie Caprice..........Vieuxtemps
Huldigung's Marsch..........Wagner
Overture, "Der Freyschuetz"..........Weber
Serenade, (new,)..........Schubert
Polonaise, "Struensee"..........Meyerbeer
Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 3..........Liszt
Selections, 1st act "William Tell"..........Rossini
Waltz, "Wine, Woman, and Song"..........Strauss
Overture, "Masaniello"..........Auber

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

TUESDAY NEXT, GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

NOTICE.—The management having passed into other hands, package tickets issued by Mr. John Koch will not be admitted on and after TUESDAY, Aug 3.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest theatre in town. Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.

Great and continually increasing success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

On MONDAY, Aug. 2, and DURING THE WEEK Offenbach's delightful LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.

Third week and enormous hit of CHILPERIC.

The great UMBRELLA DANCE encored nightly. Grand Parisienne Grotesque Quadrille. Saturday Matinée at 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208—MADISON PARK.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, modern improvements; permanent or transient; first-class board; one single room; table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Second and third floor, with or without board; also Doctor's office, with every convenience; price moderate; reference. Call at No. 48 West 26th st.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS on parlor floor; fine rooms on second, connecting with bath; also, entire third floor for gentlemen; transient guests accommodated; house strictly first class.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; also table board for gentlemen; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST, NEAR PARK AVENUE.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A family of refinement, who live genteelly, have rooms to rent, with board. Address C., Post Office Box 2,422.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 432 MADISON AV., HAS one vacant suite of rooms; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

NO. 407 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A few respectable girls can find a good home and board.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ORANGE COUNTY.—House and furniture new; beautiful large shady lawn; milk, butter, and vegetables fresh every day from the farm attached; horses, carriages, &c. The owner and proprietor R. W. GENUNG, can be seen at the office of the Tremont House to-day and to-morrow from 10 to 2. Afterward address R. W. GENUNG, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

AT CASTLETON AV., STATEN ISLAND, eight minutes' walk from West Brighton Ferry, a private family would like a gentleman to board; terms reasonable. Address A, Post Office, West Brighton, Staten Island.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD CAN BE HAD AT a pleasant place a short distance from Englewood, N. J.; terms moderate. Address JAMES PARKER, Post Office Box No. 98, Englewood, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE WATER, NEAR the depot, near the Post Office; cool, airy, shady. Inquire of H. M. ROSE, Postmaster, Watermill, Long Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BU-REAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers. German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S; removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly respectable young woman; very good waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and all that belongs to waiting; first-class chamber-maid; very best testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, AND SEAMstress.—By a French young woman; can use any machine, and is willing to be generally useful; is careful with children; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; prefers going to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 East 11th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is first-class in every branch; understands all kinds of American, French, and German cooking; is a good baker and pastry cook; makes all kinds of jellies, preserves, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman, (whom we know and can recommend;) would like a place in City or country; is a good family cook; makes good bread, and is an excellent laundress. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. M.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones, and lards, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for C. L.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHing.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook; meats, soups, game, &c.; good baker; will assist in washing; has lived with first-class families; highly recommended; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A first-class cook in every branch; cooks meats, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; City or country; will work for moderate wages. At Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGlish young woman who is a good washer, ironer, and cook, and can do house-work well; City or country; at very moderate wages; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; IS AN excellent cook and laundress, and a good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; understands all kinds of soups, meats, jellies, and preserves; boning and larding; has best of City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 232 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH THE best of City references; she understands boning, larding and all kinds of French and English cookery. Can be seen for three days at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COMpetent, willing girl, with good reference; or would do house-work; makes good bread and butter; City or country. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, HOUSEWORK, &c.—BY A GOOD colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN WHO IS A COMPEtent cook; understands baking, dessert making, and preserves perfectly; is also very neat, obliging, and civil with other girls; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in every branch; can take entire charge of kitchen; best reference. Call at No. 160 West 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as lady's-maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on Singer's machine; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; will also do some chamber-work; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE woman as first-class laundress or as a thorough cook and a good baker; will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with excellent City references, who understands thoroughly the charge of a fine family wash and the entire care of a laundry; wages, $20. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
REOPENING THIS EVENING AT 8.

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED.)
In the great specialty,
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Preceded by HIS OWN ENEMY. (First time in America.) BUNCH OF BERRIES next Monday.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director.
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Hymn of Thanksgiving," (beautiful engraving of Rev. H. W. Beecher,) King, 50 cents; "American Rifle Team March," (elegant portrait of winning team,) Operti, 40 cents; "Sneezing Song," comic, Hinton, 40 cents; "S. G. March Comique," (played by Gilmore,) 40 cents; "Fusiliers," comic song, Skelly, 35 cents; "Sleeping Song," Hinton 30 cents; "Who's Dot Knocking at de Outside Gate," (sung by Sheridan and Mack,) 40 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY.

Wm. Pastor and M. B. Leavitt...Lessees and Managers.

Grand reopening, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 2, 1875. An unexceptionable variety entertainment, comprising Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.

The Brennan and Ware Combination, Fayette Welch, Bobby Newcombe, Charley Lord, Eugene, Blitz, King Sarbro, Vaidis Children, and 100 others.

MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 2.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,

1875.

FIRST MEETING.

SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27.
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from birth, or older children; is a good seamstress; is neat and tidy; has two and a half years' City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant young woman as nurse and companion to an invalid lady; is thoroughly trained to travel to Europe, or any part of the country, or can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to take care of small or grown children, and can furnish good reference; wages $10. Inquire for S. W. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMPETENT PROTestant nurse, with good City references; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; also the lady. Seen, till engaged, at No. 1,238 Broadway, the French Office.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERvant who has good references; is obliging, willing, and active; is a clever seamstress. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL NOT LONG IN THE country; speaks perfect French, and can also teach her language; is a very good needle-woman. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, who has her own machine, and makes all kinds of underclothes, babies' clothes, and is a good dress-maker and trimmer; references the best in this City. Call for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress and chamber-maid, or the care of children; no objection to the country; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young girl, who is a thorough waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has four years' City reference from her former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES.

BARTENDER.—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST FROM Ireland, as bartender; understands book-keeping; unimpeachable reference. Adress J. P. McPartland, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A PORTUGUESE BUTLER, EITHER as first-class single-handed man or where there are two men kept; is an excellent servant and highly recommended; does not mind wages, but wishes a country place. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, in the French office.

BUTLER AND VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as butler and valet; has lived as such for many years on both sides of the Atlantic; no objection to the country. Address J. W., 1,218 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c. —By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-four years; no children; man is a thorough coachman; can also do gardening, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a first-class cook, in meats, soups, pastry, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, a good butter-maker, and will assist with the washing; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; willing to make himself useful; can furnish the best of City and country reference. Address L. K., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man, (German,) is willing and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is an experienced driver and vegetable gardener; good reference. Address F. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good plain gardener; can milk, &c.; will be found agreeable and useful. Address C., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; CITY or country; first-class City references from last place; is a first-class driver, road or carriage horses. Address W. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, married, sober, and industrious, and can give the best of reference from former employers; City or country. Call or address J. O., No. 10 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Address J., 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good plain gardener; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; good reference. Address J. N., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as coachman and groom; is sober, willing, and obliging; can make himself generally useful; best reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address for three days T. W. T., Box 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE; HAS a perfect knowledge of his business; willing and obliging; any satisfaction can be given. Call or address M. G., private stable, No. 51 East 33d st.

PORTER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN TWENty-seven years of age, something to do; porter in store or driving; anything in the working line; will go anywhere in the country. Address B. G., care of Mrs. D., second floor, No. 719 7th av., near 49th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, aged twenty-five years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk and care cattle, tend furnaces, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCH young man, with excellent testimonials; would like a place in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG NORwegian Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; speaks four languages; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

The subscriber is about erecting gas-works for lighting a very prosperous town of 10,000 inhabitants, and desires the co-operation of a gentleman who can furnish $30,000 in cash, upon which a very liberal annual profit will be realized. Address COAL GAS-WORKS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

$25,000.—ONE-FIFTH INTEREST IN a stock company for sale, which will pay twenty per cent. per annum on amount invested; business steady and legitimate; associate parties first class. Address E. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

THE COST OF LIVING.

THE CHANGES OF TWO YEARS.

FAMILY EXPENSES REDUCED TWENTY PER CENT. ON THE SAME STANDARD—A MARKED TENDENCY TO ECONOMIZE—DETAILED COST OF RENT, CLOTHING, AND FOOD NOW AND IN 1873.

Since the panic of 1873 the cost of living in New-York has undoubtedly decreased, the various essentials of house-keeping and of the family now being considerably less in value than then. To show exactly what change has been made in this particular, various facts have been collected and are given below. They indicate, what perhaps is apparent, that the average of people are living more economically than formerly, that business is more carefully conducted, and that the tendency is toward cheaper and more sensible habits of life. In the matter of rents there has been, on the whole, a marked reduction, although certain classes of houses and certain localities have held their own. The demand has increased for middle-class houses, while first-class ones have suffered, the rent having fallen about twenty-five per cent. In the matter of clothing there is something of a different showing. The reduction has been not upon the high priced goods, of which the importation has decreased, but upon the medium and poorer qualities. About as much is paid for food as two years ago. Taking these several branches of expenditure into account, the net reduction of family expenses is about one-fifth, provided the standard of living remains the same as two years ago.

A REDUCTION IN RENTS.

TALKS WITH THE HOUSE AGENTS—HEAVY DECREASE IN THE RENTS OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES—AN EASY MARKET FOR MIDDLE-CLASS HOUSES—RENTS IN HARLEM AND BROOKLYN.

Perhaps there is no more certain index of the prosperity of people of all classes than may be found in the amounts paid by them for house-rents. With a view to definitely determining the effect of the panic of 1873, careful inquiry has been made among the house agents, and the facts given below have been obtained. It will be seen that the reductions in rents on May 1, 1874, were comparatively small, while the decrease this year is notable. The effect has been different on various grades of houses. While the very finest residences in the City, located in Fifth avenue, on Murray Hill, and occupied by families of great wealth are not affected appreciably, the next grade has suffered the most. The first-class boarding-house keeper, who selects a house as near the fashionable quarters as possible, has been unable to pay the high rents which in prosperous times are easily cleared. There has been less demand for what are called first-class houses. Good middle-class houses, however, have rented at nearly the same prices this year as before. Large numbers of householders who have paid from $3,000 to $5,000 and even more annual rental, have this year looked around and found houses renting for from $1,200 to $2,000. This has assured an easy market for the latter class of houses, and has prevented any reduction in their prices.

In accordance with these ideas Messrs. Pooley & Co. say that houses of the most expensive kind, occupied by private families on Murray Hill, have not decreased, but boarding-houses near the some locality have fallen off fully twenty-five per cent since February last. On Lexington avenue, from Gramercy place to Thirty-fourth street, and on the cross streets between Third and Fourth avenues, rents have fallen off from ten to twenty-five per cent., so that a house which rented there for $2,000 last year, can be had this year for $1,500, $1,600 or $1,800. The reduction, if any, which was made in 1874, was very slight, not two and a half per cent., but this year it is very heavy. No one is willing to take or give a long lease. Landlords think rents will go up, and tenants think they will go down still further, but where property is sold it is at a proportionate reduction, as many persons are obliged to realize on their property on account of being unable to pay their taxes and assessments. The cheapest houses in the City now are probably to be found between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets, Fourth avenue and the East River. This is on account of the inefficient and unpleasant means of approach. A better house can be had here for from $900 to $1,600 a year than elsewhere, because people will not ride in the Second and Third avenue cars if they can help it. As a rule these houses are three-story brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements of course. From Twentieth to Thirtieth street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, houses are in good demand on account of the convenience of the location, and it is difficult to hire a house in any of the desirable blocks within these boundaries, as all are caught up eagerly as soon as they are put on the market. Desirable residences, varying from three-story brick to four-story brown-stone-front, within these boundaries rent for $1,400 to $2,000. Another desirable location in which it is difficult for the same reasons to obtain a house is between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, Third and Fifth avenues. Here almost everything is brown-stone and first-class. Rents vary in this part of the City from $1,500 to $4,000. From Forty-second to Fifty-seventh street, between Fourth and Seventh avenues it is easy to hire. Here houses have been built that are more expensive than people can afford to occupy, and prices rule a thousand dollars higher than those last specified, ranging from $2,500 to $5,000. There are more houses unoccupied here than in any other section in the City. Taking individual blocks as illustrations, a three-story high-stoop brick house in Twenty-eighth street can be had for $1,500 or $1,600 a year. A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in Thirty-first street near Eighth avenue will rent for about the same price. In Thirty-fourth street near the same avenue a three-story brick house of the same kind will bring the same price, the difference of the street being equivalent to the difference of a story. In Thirty-ninth street between Sixth and Seventh avenues a four-story English-basement brown-stone house can be had for $1,400. In Forty-third street, between the same avenues, a similar house, with brick front instead of brown-stone, will bring the same price. In Forty-fifth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues a first-class brown-stone four-story high-stoop house will bring $2,000.

As a means of comparing the rents of two years ago, showing the ruling prices before the panic with those of 1875 after the effects of the panic have been thoroughly felt, a large number of instances were gathered from the books of different agents doing business in expensive houses and those of the medium class. In each case the rent for 1873, 1874, and 1875 are given, and it will be found that on the 1st of May following the panic there was no considerable decrease of prices, but that rents for this year are far below what they were. One house in Madison avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front, rented in 1873 for $6,500 and in 1874 for $5,000, while this year it only brings $3,900. A house in Twenty-sixth street, near the St. James Hotel, answering the same general description, was leased in 1873 for two years at $4,000, and this year the lease is renewed for two years at a reduction of $1,000 a year. A brown-stone-front English basement house, four stories high, in Twenty-fourth street, near the same quarter of the City, was leased in 1873 for two years at $2,500 a year, and now rents for $1,600 a year. A three-story brown-stone-front house in Twenty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue, was leased in 1873 for $2,200 a year, the lease running two years, and has been hired this year for $1,500. In East Twenty-ninth street, near Fourth avenue, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, which was leased in 1872 for two years at $2,400 a year, is now rented at $2,000 a year. A boarding-house in Fifth avenue, near Thirty-first street, a four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front, which was rented last year at $8,200 a year, now brings only $6,000. Another house of the same description, close by, is rented at the same figure this year, which also brought $8,200 last year. A four-story brown-stone-front high-stoop house on Murray Hill, near Park avenue, which in 1873 brought $4,000, and in 1874 the same figure, now brings only $3,000; but a similar house in the same locality, which was also hired for $4,000 a year in 1873 and 1874, now pays a rental of $3,600. A four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house in Thirty-seventh street, near Park avenue, which also brought $4,000 a year in 1873 and 1874, has now been hired on a three years' lease for $3,300. Three years' leases are not common, but an instance was quoted of a house in East Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue, also a brown-stone-front high-stoop four-story house, which is also leased for three years. It now brings $2,700 a year, while last year and the year before it brought $3,600 a year. Further up town a similar house in Forty-fifth street, also near Fifth avenue, which in 1873 brought $2,700, and last year was hired at the same figure, is now leased for two years at $2,400. A two years' lease at $3,800 a year has been given of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house in Madison avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, which in 1873 brought $5,000, and last year was rented at the same price. A similar house in East Twenty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, was mentioned, which is now rented for $1,800, and which for the two years previous to this brought $2,400 a year. Around the corner from the last mentioned building is another house facing on Lexington avenue which brought, in 1873, $2,300, and on which there was no reduction in 1874, but it is now rented for $1,700. A house in Fifth avenue, also a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front, brought $3,600 a year last year and the year before, but its rent this year is only $3,000. All these instances are from the books of Messrs. Pooley & Co., who estimate the general average decline of property last year at two and one-half per cent. from the prices of the year before, and the decline of this year at nearly twenty-five per cent.

Messrs. Holmes Brothers were inclined to think that the shrinkage last year was not over ten per cent. in any case, while, as a rule, there was no decline at all, but this year there has been a large decline except in houses of the middle class. In that grade of property there is an increased demand, because many tenants who have occupied high-priced houses heretofore are now in the medium grade, while those who have occupied the latter will make other sacrifices before giving up comfortable homes to go into the poorer class of houses. This firm also gave a number of instances showing the truth of these remarks. One house on their books to rent for $5,000 a year, which will probably be rented at that figure early in the Fall, is a very elegant mansion in Gramercy Park, near Fourth avenue, handsomely furnished. It is a four-story Mansard roof brick house, and was rented in 1873 and 1874 for $6,500. A four-story twenty-five-foot brick house, located on Twenty-second street, between Fourth avenue and Broadway, which was rented in 1873 and 1874 for $3,800, is now paying $3,000. An extra wide house, twenty-seven feet front, four stories, high stoop, brown stone, in the same block, which was rented in 1873 and 1874 for $6,500, is now offered at $5,500. One of the finest houses on Twenty-third street, near Fourth avenue, a four-story brown-stone English basement house, twenty-seven feet wide, which cost, furnished, last year and the year before $4,800 a year, is now rented for $3,600. On West Nineteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, partly furnished, which rented in 1873 for $5,500, now costs its occupant $4,200 a year. In Madison avenue, not far from the same street, a large house, four-story, high-stoop, brick, which with carpets and mirrors cost $350 a month during 1873 and 1874, now rents for $3,400 a year, unfurnished. In Twenty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, a four-story high-stoop brick house was rented in 1873 at $3,600 a year, in 1874 at $3,000 a year, and is now offered at $2,500. A furnished house in Fifth avenue, near Thirtieth street, four stories high, brown-stone front, with high stoop, which rented furnished in 1873 for $8,000, now brings only $6,000. Two houses answering the same description on Twenty-third street, facing Madison square, which were leased for two years in 1873 for $4,500 each, have been rented on a renewed lease, also for two years, at the same price. A house in West Twenty-third street, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, also a brown-stone front, four stories high, with basement, furnished with carpets and mirrors, which in 1873 rented for $6,000, and in 1874 brought the same price, now rents for $5,000. A furnished house in Twenty-fourth street, also near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, like the last, a brown-stone front, four stories and basement, which in 1873 and 1874 brought a rental of $4,800, now rents for $4,200. An unfurnished house in the same block, answering the same description, rented in 1873 and 1874 for $3,000, and now brings only $2,400. A three-story and basement brown-stone-front house in Twenty-third street, west of Eighth avenue, which rented in 1873 and 1874 for $2,500 a year, now brings only $1,800.

REDUCTIONS IN HARLEM.

In Harlem there is the same reduction in high-priced houses, which in this locality means anything over $1,000 a year, but cheaper houses, ranging from $600 or $700 downward, are rented at nearly or quite the same figures as heretofore, the same tendency to economize having driven people from the high-priced houses to those commanding less rent. In consequence of this, many owners of the more expensive buildings have lowered their rates, so that a superior house may be had at almost the same figure as one classed as "medium." One instance was quoted of several very elegant villas in One Hundred and Twenueth street, which are finished in elegant style, and have stables and spacious grounds outlying, which cannot be rented at all, except at a nominal figure, which the owner refuses to take, and they consequently stand empty. Rents are difficult to get in Harlem, and many landlords have been compelled to see their houses remain empty this year. It is correctly estimated that over 500 houses are vacant in this part of the City. In one part of Harlem this is attributable to a local cause, which bears no relation to the financial stringency. The houses which are located near the Harlem Flats cannot be rented at any figure, nor will people live in them rent free, simply because they cannot. There is no air there that can be breathed.

A large number of houses are quoted to show the decrease in price. Like the instances given above, they are taken at random, and are all veritable cases. A two-story frame house in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue, which rented for $600 a year in 1873 and 1874, is now had for $500. A three-story brick house in the same street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, which in 1873 brought $700, and in 1874 the same figure, now rents for $500. A three-story brown-stone-front high-stoop house in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, is now rented for $720 a year, though for the two years previous to May 1 it rented for $1,000 a year. In One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a two-story frame house which in 1873 and 1874 brought $750 a year, now rents for $600. A three-story frame house in One Hundred and Thirty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, which rented in 1873 and 1874 for $900 a year, now brings only $600. A first-class high-stoop three-story brick house in One Hundred and Thirty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, which has been rented for $900 a year for two years previous to the 1st of last May, is now rented at $720. In One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues, a three-story high-stoop brick house, which rented for $900 in 1873 and for the same in 1874, is now rented for $700. A three-story brown-stone-front house in One Hundred and Twentieth street, between First and Second avenues, which rented at the same figures in 1873 and 1874, is now rented at the same reduction.

The above instances show the reduction in what are called in Harlem high-priced houses. The following will show that there has not been a corresponding reduction in cheaper houses, although the tendency has been downward, all the demand last Spring having been for the latter class, renting from $300 to $500. A first-class row of three-story high-stoop brick houses in One Hundred and Twentieth street, between Avenue A and First avenue, built with all the latest "modern improvements," rented readily in 1873, 1874, and 1875 at the same figure, $600 a year. A two-story frame house in One Hundred and Twenty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, rented this year for $480, while it brought $500 last year. A two-story brick house in One Hundred and Nineteenth street, between First and Second avenues, occupied by two families, rents this year for $700, and last year it brought no more. A two-story frame house in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues, has rented at the same price—$60 a month—for three years past. In One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, near Third avenue, a two-story frame house rents this year for $30 a month, while last year and the year before it brought $40. In One Hundred and Twentieth street, near First avenue, a two-story frame cottage has rented for three years at $500 a year. A two-story brown-stone-front house in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue, is this year reduced to $550 from the rent of $600 a year paid last year and the year before. The same amount each year for the same period has been paid for a two-story frame cottage in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a similar house which in 1873 and 1874 rented for $600 a year, this year brings the same price.

RENTS IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the reduction is estimated to be less, and a number of examples taken, like the others, at random from a multitude, seem to bear out the estimate. While there is hardly an instance of more than twenty-five per cent. reduction, the average is hardly as much as twenty per cent., and in some localities much less. On the Heights the reduction will probably not average more than ten or twelve per cent. in houses that are now unoccupied, while a good proportion of the houses that were rented on May 1 brought the same prices that they did last year and the year before, although in some instances the landlords made a slight reduction in order to keep a good tenant. Back of the Heights one agent estimated the reduction to be from ten to twenty per cent. from the prices of year before last, and the average in all parts of the city, excepting the Heights, was thought to be about the same. One fact is made apparent by the instances taken—that the reduction caused by the panic of 1873 came sooner in Brooklyn than in New-York, although it does not appear to be so great. A large proportion of rents were lower in 1874 than in 1873 and are lower yet this year. A very large number of new houses in the parts of the city lying furthest from the ferries, especially in the neighborhood of Prospect Park and far out on the avenues, have been offered at exceedingly low rents in order to get tenants, but are nevertheless vacant. From Cumberland and Oxford streets down to the line of Fulton and Court streets the houses—a majority of them being three-story brick, which have rented for $1,000 to $1,200 a year—are rented at $100 or $200 reduction. On the cheaper class of houses in good location the prices are higher, although on these there has been a reduction in very many instances. In South Brooklyn there are few houses to let, and the reduction is somewhat less than in other parts of the city, averaging, according to one agent, between ten and fifteen per cent.

Another agent gave as his opinion that there had been very little reduction in 1874, and only about ten per cent. off in 1875, but his remarks were based on houses located on the Heights, where, he said, houses renting at from $2,000 to $3,000, would rent at from five to twelve per cent. off, but houses ranging in price from $500 to $1,000 a year were in

changed. In most cases where houses were rented before the 1st of last March the rents were nearly or quite as high as last year, but tenants that waited until April to make bargains secured a reduction.

In the neighborhood of Washington Park a three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, which rented last year and the year before for $1,200, is now occupied at a rent of $1,000 a year. In the same neighborhood is a three-story high-stoop brick house which has rented heretofore at $1,000 a year and which this year finds no takers. In the same neighborhood is a three-and-a-half-story brown-stone house, now renting for $1,500, which brought the same figure in 1874 and $1,800 in 1873. This, however, was considered a rare instance. In North Oxford street there is a three-story frame house which declined from $750 in 1873 to $700 in 1874, and still further, to $650, this year. In Monroe street, near Bedford avenue, a three-story and Mansard-roof frame house rents now for $600 a year, which in 1874 brought $700 and in 1873 $750. In Irving place is a two-and-a-half-story brick house which rents for $700 a year, while in 1873 it brought $800, and last year had declined to its present price. A three-story high-stoop brick house, near Tompkins avenue, which rented in 1873 for $750, only brought $650 last year, and it now rents for $600. A two-story cottage in Hart street, with extra ground outlying it, rents now for $600, though in 1873 it brought $700. In Kosciusko street, a two-story high-stoop frame house was rented in 1873 for $360, in 1874 for $330, and now brings only $300. In Stuyvesant place, near Lafayette avenue, is a three-story frame house which two years ago paid its owner $600 a year and now pays only $420. The last two instances are sometimes quoted as exceptional as showing a considerable percentage of decrease in the rent of what are really cheap houses. In Seventh avenue, near Prospect Park, is a three-and-a-half-story brown-stone-front house, which only brings $1,200 rent this year, while last year it rented for $1,400 and the year before for $1,600. In St. Mark's avenue a three-story stone-front house, which rented for $1,400 a year in 1873 and 1874, now rents for $1,100. An entire block of three-story stone-front houses in Carroll street, east of Court street, which rented quickly for $1,000 a year in 1873 and 1874, now bring only $800 each, and an instance exactly similar in every respect is quoted as occurring in De Graw street, also east of Court street. In Warren street, east of Court, a three-story high-stoop brick house has declined from $1,000, which was the rent paid in 1873 and 1874, to $800 this year. In Wyckoff street, east of Court, a two-story high-stoop brick house, which rented in 1873 for $550, has since brought only $500 a year. In Carroll street, west of Court street, which is considered a far more desirable location than to the east of what is practically a dividing line, is a three-story brick house which has declined from $1,200 a year in 1873 to $1,000 this year. In Harrison street, near the East River, a three-story brick house which rented for $750 in 1873, and for $650 in 1874, now brings the latter price. In Henry street, near Amity, a three-story high-stoop brick house which rented in 1873 for $1,200, and in 1874 for the same price, now rents for $1,000. In State street, west of Court street, a three-story brick house, which brought $1,400 in 1873, declined in 1874 to $1,300, and this year is rents for $1,200. A three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house in Pierrepont street, which rented in 1873 for $1,800 brought only $1,600 last year and $1,400 this year. A cottage in Willow street, which rented for $650 a year in 1873 and 1874, now brings only $600. In Willoughby street a three-story brick house, which in 1873 rented for $900, declined in 1874 to $800, and now brings the same price.

These instances tell the story of a general reduction far more impressively than any general remarks could do. They are all actual cases, and are conclusive evidence. It is proper to add that agents generally, while they do not feel sure that the reduction is a permanent one, do not look for any material improvement either in this City or in Brooklyn for at least a year from this time.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

A DECLINE OF TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT. IN MOST ARTICLES—AN ADVANCE IN THE HIGHER GRADES OF FOREIGN BROADCLOTHS—PRICES IN VARIOUS LINES OF THE BUSINESS.

The market for retail clothing at the present time shows a general decline in prices since September, 1873. This decrease, however, is largely confined to domestic goods of the cheaper grades, in which there has been a falling off of from ten to twenty per cent. In some cases dealers estimate the reduction at a still higher figure, and in others it is claimed that the change, if any, is very slight; but as a rule clothiers admit that the prices of their cheaper wares are from one-sixth to one-fifth less than in 1873. A steady decline in the ruling rates for domestic manufactures has been going on ever since the panic of 1873, and during the present Summer more clothing is sold at cheaper rates than at any time since the war. With the higher standards of American and foreign goods, however, the case is different. Here there is comparatively little reduction, if any, and in many cases an increase of fully ter per cent. has been noted. This is especially the case with the higher grades of foreign broadcloths, some of which are now quoted higher than at any time during the past ten years. In furnishing goods, children's clothing, &c., there has been a steady but not large reduction. Suits for boys can be obtained now at prices fifteen per cent. below those of two years ago, and in some lines still lower. Much of this decrease is owing to increased competition, the cost of labor and materihl having varied but little. Workmen in almost all cases receive the same wages as before the panic, and when there are reductions they are confined to small branches of the trade, and are insignificant in amount. For this state of things the trades-unions are mainly responsible, the manufacturers averring that they could long ago have lowered the cost of clothing in proportion to the altered state of business if the trades-unions had been willing to submit to a reduction of wages.

In some instances where houses have dealt only in standard lines of goods always in demand, their prices have remained substantially the same. In a large majority of cases, however, the reduction has been general and all along the line. This is shown by the following comparison of prices:

At some houses cassimere suits that in 1873 retailed at $20 to $50 are now offered at $15 to $35. At others the reduction has been less, but, as a rule, it is fair to say that cassimere suits which two years ago sold at $20 to $50 can now be bought almost anywhere for from $16 to $40. Foreign broadcloth coats that retailed at $20 to $45 have fallen to $15 and $35. In some lines of goods the decline has been much less.

In the finer varieties of foreign importations some dealers aver that no appreciable decline has taken place. In this respect goods may be divided into three classes. First, foreign importations of the more expensive patterns. Here the labor is so organized as to be impregnable, and as there is no change in the cost of the staple the goods bring their old rates. It is impossible to get a stylish and expensive suit at any first-class merchant tailor's cheaper than in 1873. Custom-made suits that cost $50 to $60 in August of that year cost just as much now. Suits below $25 can be purchased at prices twenty per cent. under those of two years ago. Between $25 and $30 there is very little change. Some of the longest established and most experienced clothiers in the City prophesy that there will be few first-class lines to select from this Winter, and that those intending to purchase should do so early. This is owing to the gradual reduction of stocks which has been going on during the past year, and to the general disinclination to buy largely in the present depressed condition of trade.

In furnishing goods the decline is not so marked. The finer styles of shirts, which in 1873 were quoted at $40, can now be bought for $36. In hosiery, socks that in 1873 retailed for 50 cents to $1 50, are now selling at 25 cents to $1. Collars have not changed, $3 per dozen being still the average price. Neck scarfs which two years ago brought from $1 50 to $3 are now retailing at 75 cents to $2. Underwear of all kinds has declined from ten to twenty per cent.

In the dry goods market the fall in prices during the last two years, while still defined, has been by no means so heavy as in clothing. This is especially the case in the standard lines of dress goods and silks, in which the decrease rarely exceeds fifteen per cent., and in a large proportion of cases is only ten. The greatest reduction in dry goods, as in clothing, is in the cheaper and more popular articles, although in novelties, of which every season brings a goodly number, the prices at the commencement of the season are fully as high as two seasons ago.

The fall in the higher grades of silks has been about twenty per cent. Cashmere Alexander, which in 1873 retailed at from $1 50 to $6 per yard, is now selling at $1 25 to $5. Cashmere Egyptian, which was quoted in 1873 at $1 50 to $5, has fallen to $1 25 to $4. Bonnet and Gerand have shown an equal decrease, while a favorite grade known as the "Big Elephant" has stood still for fully two years, its price having remained at $2 to $6 for the entire period.

The standard lines of dress goods have fallen off from five to ten per cent. Cashmeres have declined from 75 cents to $2 50 to 65 cents to $2 25. Empresscas, of which less have been sold this year, are quoted at 25 cents to $1 50, against 30 cents to $1 60 in 1873. Empress cloths of the standard quality have fallen off about ten per cent., while Henrietta and bombazine hold their own. Grenadines of all kinds are five to ten per cent. lower, the present rates being 50 cents to $2 25 and $2 50, and 50 cents to $5 for plain and fancy respectively. In ladies' costumes the fall has been about twenty per cent., suits which sold at $125 in 1873 being offered now at $100.

In woolens, the decline in two years has been about the same as in alpacas, as the following comparison will show. The range of prices per yard, in each year, is given under the respective dates:

	1873.	1875.
Cashmere	75 to $2 75	$ 65 to $2 50
Empress cloths	50 to 1 40	40 to 1 25
Camels' hair	1 25 to 6 00	1 00 to 5 00

These variati[illegible] are all double width, 45 to 50 inches. Then there are the fancy tints, London smoke, Cardinal gray, maroon, and others, in which there has been comparatively little change.

In damask brocatelle and plaid, lines of goods which always depreciate as the season advances, there has been comparatively little change. In ladies' underwear there has been a decline of twenty to twenty-five per cent. A handsome wedding trousseau which two years ago cost from $125 to $700, can now be bought for $75 to $500. Children's Summer suits have fallen off from $5 to $2 50, and ladies' linen and lawn suits about twenty-five per cent. A suit of the latter can now be purchased for $3 to $15, which formerly cost from $5 50 to $20. In calicoes and prints there have been the following reductions:

	1873.	1875.
Cambric (Pacific Mills)	20c. @25c.	15c. @20c.
Cambric (French)	45c. @50c.	35c. @40c.
Percales (one yard in width)	20c. @25c.	15c. @ ..
Standard prints	10c. @12c.	8c. @10c.

In shawls the reduction, especially in the cheaper grades, has been quite marked. The ordinary ladies' striped shawl, which retailed at $22 in 1873, can be purchased for $16, and good qualities of broché shawls have declined from $12 to $10; imported Scotch shawls, which ranged from $16 to $13 two years ago, are now marked down to $12 and $14.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.

PRICES GENERALLY SUSTAINED—NO REDUCTION OF TABLE EXPENSES.

The relative cost of food now and in 1873 is shown by the following table. Prices upon some articles are less now than then, while upon others the reverse is true. In all there is not much change, so that a table furnished upon the same basis as in 1873 is equally expensive:

Wholesale.	July 21, 1873.	July 22, 1875.
FLOUR—		
Inferior to good extra, bbl	$6 25@$6 75	$6 00@$6 50
Very poor to very good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, bbl	6 25@ 6 75	6 00@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western, bbl	5 10@ 5 75	5 35@ 5 85
Extra State, bbl	6 25@ 7 40	6 0[illegible]@ 6 50
Extra Genesee, bbl	7 50@ 7 75	6 25@ 7 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, bbl	6 90@10 50	6 00@ 8 75
CORN-MEAL—		
Yellow Western, inferior to fancy	3 10@ 3 40	4 10@ 4 60
Jersey	3 25@ 3 35	4 10@ 4 35
Brandywine	3 75@ 3 90	5 00@ 5 25
PORK—		
New Western mess, bbl	17 00@	21 00@ ....
Old Western mess, bbl	16 50@	16 37@ ....
BEEF—		
New extra mess	10 75@13 00	10 00@10 75
Tierce beef	16 50@18 50	15 00@17 00
Retail.		
Cod-fish, lb	10@ 12	8@ 10
Mackerel, salt and fresh	15@ 20	15@ 18
Butter	30@ 35	31@ 32
Beef—Steaks, lb	18@ 20	20@ 22
Roasting, lb	12@ 25	16@ 25
Stewing, lb	10@ 14	10@ 14
Corned, lb	7@ 16	10@ 16
Mutton—Fore quarter, lb	8@ 10	8@ 12
Hind quarter, lb	12@ 14	12@ 15
Chops, lb	16@ 25	16@ 22
Pork, corned, lb	12@ 14	14@ 15
Bacon, lb	15@ ..	16@ 17
Hams, (smoked,) lb	18@ ..	17@ ..
Tea, lb	50@ 1 20	50@ 1 50
Sugar, lb	12@ 14	12@ 14

A REVIVAL OF RACKET.

AN EXTENSIVE BUILDING FOR PLAYING THE OLD PASTIME TO BE ERECTED—RACKET IN AMERICA.

It is said that one of the most popular pastimes, affording wholesome recreation to gentlemen of the time when the grandfathers of the present generation were lusty youths, was the game of racket, and that racket courts were established on Manhattan Island nearly a hundred years ago. Racket, like every other exercise and pastime, apparently fluctuated in the favor of the public, as is shown by the prosperity, but subsequent decline of a number of clubs and public courts which have flourished in this City, with memberships numbering several hundred, but of which nothing has been heard for several years. The first racket court of which any definite information is available was situated in Allen street, and, up to within twenty years ago, this establishment was patronized by the best people of the Metropolis. The next resort for the racket-players was in the Bowery, opposite Spring street. This court afterward had a rival on the same street, further up, near Fifth street, both of them being simple inclosures without roofs, the façade being, however, handsomely built. An immense court was also established about that time by Mr. Richard Carman in Broadway, on the site afterward occupied by Helmbold's drug store, and here the game of racket became a strong candidate for popular favor, but the height of enthusiasm was only reached when the racket players, combining fencing and sparring, formed a regular club, with a membership of about 250, and established the well-known club-house on Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue, where the game of racket flourished in all its glory from 1854 to 1867, when another reaction came and the game of racket once more fell into comparative oblivion. The first and last regular matches in this court were played by William Devoy, who had charge of the court, and a gentleman amateur, who was known as he is now, noted for his skill and endurance. The first of the home-and-home games between Frederick Foulkes, of New-York, and William Gray, of Dublin, Ireland, for $2,500, gold, was played in the Thirteenth Street Court, the second contest taking place in Belfast, Ireland, Gray proving the winner in both.

Many important matches were played while the club on Thirteenth street continued in existence, and created the most intense excitement at the time, but for several years past little has been done in the way of racket playing, except in McQuade's Court, at the junction of Madison and Grand streets, a small court, patronized chiefly by Irish working men, among whom there are some very fair players; but occasionally, also, a party of the old players would set aside all consideration of style, and repair to this, the only court now in existence, here to indulge in their favorite sport.

But the time is near at hand when racket will be revived on a grander scale than ever. A large number of the old players have reunited and formed a club, and negotiations are now pending to erect a magnificent building on the site formerly occupied by the Washington Riding Academy, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. This building will contain two courts, 31½ by 63 feet each, with handsomely-furnished club-rooms attached; also, a gymnasium, fencing and sparring rooms, bowling-alleys, bath-rooms, &c., and on the top floor a running track will be laid. The site upon which this building is to be erected has 100 feet frontage on Twenty-sixth street and 74 feet on Sixth avenue. It will be six stories high, of brick and iron, with a handsome façade on both streets. The architect is Mr. Alfred H. Thorp, a gentleman of experience, who proposes to combine the result of his observations with many novel but practical ideas in the erection of his edifice, which is to be completed about Nov. 1. The plans are now in the hands of a photo-lithographer, and will be ready to be estimated upon in a few days. Nearly all of the old players will be enrolled in the new club, and many younger gentlemen will join to learn and practice this admirable game, while the addition of fencing and sparring, which are to be included, will attract a still greater number.

THE NATHAN MURDER MYSTERY.

The records of the Harlem Police Court show that Michael Ryan, whom ex-Officer Sidney H. Conklin, in his evidence before the Legislative Committee on the Increase of Crime, charged with complicity in the murder of Benjamin Nathan, was arrested by Conklin, then an officer of the Thirtieth Precinct, on Friday, Aug. 26, 1870, in the morning of which day the crime was committed. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice McQuade on the same day, and held on suspicion of burglary. The man was proved to be insane, and on Sept. 7 Judge McQuade committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Before the lunatic could be removed from the Police Court prison his friends had, through the city papers, discovered his whereabouts, and requested Judge McQuade that his custody be surrendered to them. Ryan had been a teacher in the Christian Brothers' School, attached to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Troy, N. Y., but showing signs of insanity, was taken from the school room and placed at work in the garden belonging to the school. The change did not prove beneficial, and one day Ryan was missing. He was next heard from, in the New-York papers, through Officer Conklin's attempt to fasten the crime of murdering Mr. Nathan upon him. Ryan, if alive, is probably in Troy, where he was taken. Conklin, after leaving the force, became an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was dismissed by Mr. Bergh.

COUNTERFEITING MATERIAL.

Officer Patrick Murphy, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested John and Thomas Lowery about midnight on last Saturday, and found in their possession a box containing about fifty pounds of material for manufacturing counterfeit nickel coin, a number of dies, &c. The prisoners were arraigned yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court before Justice Otterbourg, and said that they lived in Brooklyn; that they obtained the box and its contents from a man in Brooklyn named Lewenaky, and that they did not know the nature of the contents of the box. The explanation was unsatisfactory, and the accused were remanded for further evidence. Lewenski was arrested recently in Brooklyn, and is said to be the most expert counterfeiter of nickel coin in the United States.

A girl named Ellen Kenny, twelve years of age, was arrested yesterday, in Brooklyn, for passing counterfeit five-cent pieces, and her step-father, who resides at No. 342 North Fifth street, was also taken into custody. A mold for making counterfeit five-cent pieces was found in his possession.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An unknown man was found drowned at Pier No. 42 North River yesterday.

An unknown man, aged about forty years, with gray whiskers, died suddenly in the lodging-house of Charles Dietrich, No. 140 Norfolk street, yesterday morning.

During an altercation yesterday Ann Kelly, aged fifty-two, of No. 135 Crosby street, was struck on the head with a pitcher, by her son-in-law, James Kelly, and severely injured.

Arthur H. Wegh, aged fifteen, a clerk, residing at No. 131 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, was drowned while bathing in the Harlem River yesterday afternoon.

James Duffy, thirteen years old, while peddling lozenges last night, fell from the front platform of car No. 116, of the Eighth Avenue Line, was run over, and instantly killed.

The Fire Commissioners have decided to call in the special badges used by the insurance companies, reporters, and others, and will soon issue in their place badges of a new pattern recently adopted by the board.

During a fight yesterday morning in the liquor saloon of James Barker, No. 301 Eighth avenue, Thomas Feeney, of No. 257½ West Thirtieth street, had his nose bitten off by Patrick Lynch, who escaped.

Julia Williams, of No. 33 Bleecker street, was brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of violating the Excise law made to Commissioner Stiner. She was held in $100 to answer.

William Stout and Barbara Har, Germans, residing in One Hundred and Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, were attacked yesterday morning by a number of unknown roughs. Stout was severely stabbed about the head, and Barbara badly beaten.

Mary Ann Williams, who said she was a servant, residing in Williamsburg, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of picking the pocket of James Fox, of No. 778 Washington street, of $1 30, in a dining saloon, at No. 7 Chatham street, on Saturday night.

The Plymouth Rock is to run regularly to Long Branch on and after next Thursday, landing passengers upon the new ocean pier in front of the East End Hotel. Two trips daily will be made, and baggage is to be checked. This enterprise will be appreciated by those who prefer a delightful sail, with refreshing sea breezes, to the confinement of railroad cars.

Many of our more prominent Irish-American citizens are engaged in perfecting arrangements for the reception of Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, whose arrival by the steamer Germanic is expected next Sunday. Among those who have signified their intention to co-operate with the committee are Judge John R. Brady, Congressman Cox, Hugh Hastings, D. K. Lyddy, Richard O'Gorman, Algernon S. Sullivan, and Eugene Kelly. A banquet is contemplated, and also a grand serenade.

The delightful weather and the prospects of a good shooting day brought out a large number of "crack shots" to the ranges at Creedmoor on Saturday. There was no regular match, but there was an unusually large gathering of the members of different rifle clubs. Among the gentlemen on the grounds were Gen. Shaler, Major Parker, and Messrs. Farwell and Rathbone. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the markers attending No. 1 target was injured by a portion of a spent ball, which struck his foot near the joint of the great toe. His injuries, which were slight, were attended to by a physician.

BROOKLYN.

William Clarke, residing at No. 102 Third street, was arrested yesterday for stabbing his wife in the arm with a small pocket-knife.

Five deaths from small-pox were reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday. Within the past week the contagion has been largely on the increase.

The flags of the City Hall and Court-house were at half-mast yesterday as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late ex-President Andrew Johnson.

Mary Murphy, residing at No. 155 Douglas street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from James O'Brien, of No.